

In Election Monday

Last Bid by Canada's Stanfield

By William Borders

MONTREAL, July 4 (N.Y.T.).—Robert Stanfield, who has spent six years trying to become the prime minister of Canada, faces what is generally regarded here as his last chance in the parliamentary election next Monday.

If he and his Progressive Conservatives cannot succeed this time in unseating Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, as they very nearly did in the last election 20 months ago, Mr. Stanfield will probably have to step down as party leader. Considering that possibility, he once said:

"I've been premier of Nova Scotia for 11 years. I've been the leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition. I'm not going to cry if that's the way I go out."

The remark was characteristic of Mr. Stanfield, a restrained and utterly unassuming man, whose campaign, covering 40,000 miles in less than six weeks, has been tireless but dispassionate.

Mr. Stanfield is using tougher rhetoric this time around, accusing Mr. Trudeau of "what I can only charitably call inaccuracies" and telling audiences that the



Robert Stanfield

government has "flunked the test of credibility."

But many voters still find him bland and colorless in contrast to the flamboyant Prime Minister, and he still often looks embarrassed and uncomfortable when he walks into a crowded hall to the bouncy beat of his campaign

song, sung and played by "Hoople," his six-piece traveling band. Now there's a man who'll take a stand.

A man with strength to help this land. That new day that's been coming is right at hand. It's now! Right now! It's now! Right now!

Shaking hands in supermarkets and addressing noisy rallies in every corner of the country, Mr. Stanfield, a graduate of Harvard Law School, has made Canada's 10.9 percent inflation rate the central theme of his campaign, asking for "a mandate to put our economy back in order."

The cliché among Stanfield supporters is that if their 60-year-old candidate could spend 15 minutes talking privately with every voter in Canada, he would win easily. Even his opponents concede that his intelligence and his sense of humor are appealing in personal encounters.

But when those qualities do not come across on the stage or on the television screen—and usually they do not—all that the strategists have left to work with is the public image of an inarticulate, often ponderous man who has angular features and a preference for gray suits and white shirts.

Typically, one of the most widely published photographs of this campaign showed Mr. Stanfield awkwardly fumbling a football in an informal scrimmage with his aides during a jaywalk at an airport.

In fact, Mr. Stanfield seems to have considerably more physical stamina than Mr. Trudeau, who has been photographed skin-diving in Tahiti and skiing in the Alps. The Prime Minister's campaign schedule includes regular rest periods and late morning starts.

The day that Mr. Stanfield fumbled the football he covered 3,700 miles and five time zones, with campaign stops along the way. At 3:30 the next morning, he was in a radio station answering questions phoned in by listeners.

Paris Police Arrest 2 On Drug-Sale Charge
PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—An Italian and a Lebanese have been arrested for reportedly trying to sell five kilos of heroin to an undercover agent.

Police made the arrests Monday

Eppler Quits Bonn's Cabinet In Foreign Aid Budget Dispute

BONN, July 4 (UPI).—A Social Democratic member of the cabinet resigned today over cutbacks in the foreign aid budget, posing the first government crisis for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt since he took office seven weeks ago.

Erhard Eppler, 47, minister for economic cooperation, resigned and walked out of today's cabinet session after the government refused his agency's two-billion-mark (\$785-million) increase in foreign-aid spending for the next five years.

"I cannot be co-responsible for the federal government cutting its foreign aid budget at this time by two billion marks until 1979," Mr. Eppler said.

Developing countries have repeatedly demanded that each industrialized nation spend on foreign aid 1 per cent of its gross national product. West Germany's GNP has passed 1,000 billion marks.

Mr. Eppler had launched a

campaign to increase West Germany's foreign aid budget from 0.32 per cent to 0.42 per cent of the GNP.

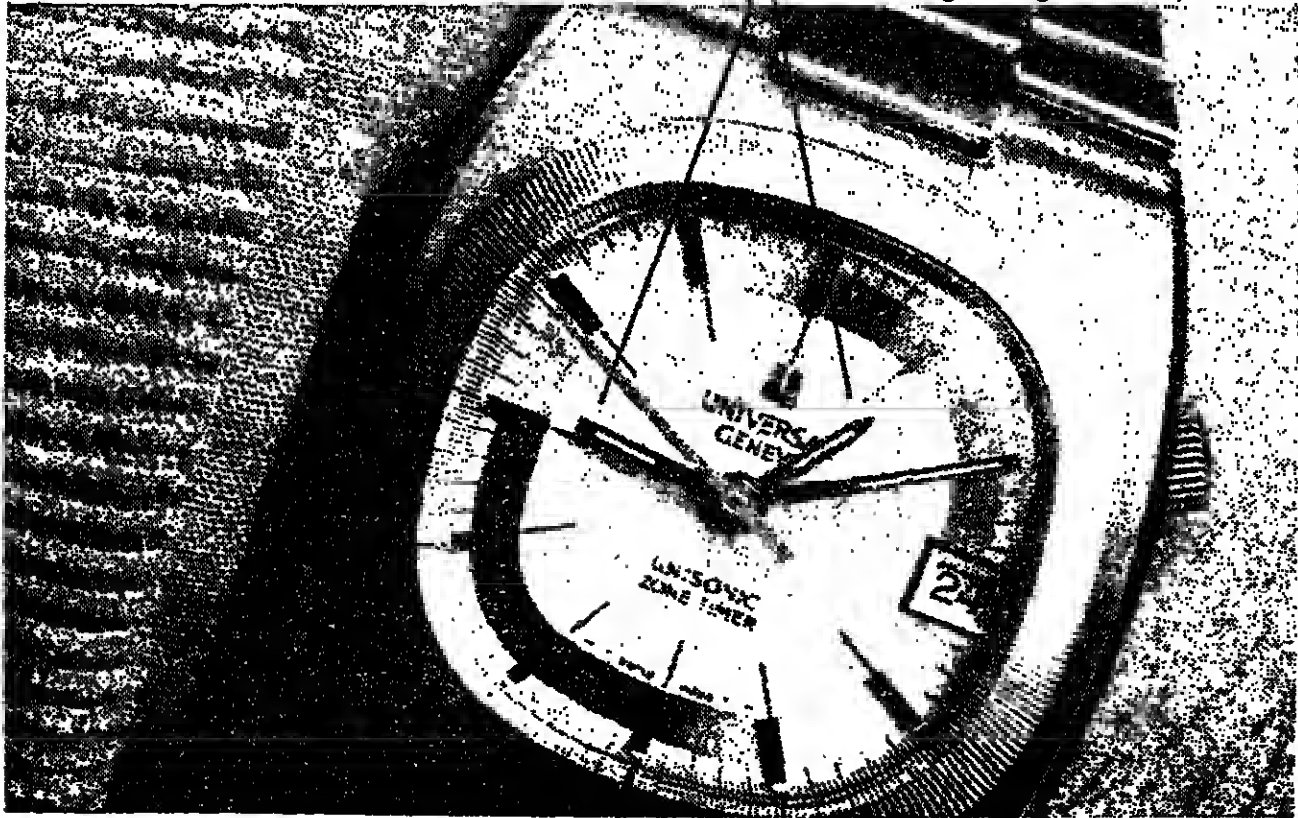
The proposed raise in foreign aid was opposed by Finance Minister Hans Apel. Chancellor Schmidt and Mr. Apel agree on the need for economy in government.

5 Per Cent Increase
BONN, July 4 (Reuters).—The federal government's spending will rise by 5 per cent next year to 147.3 billion marks (\$59 billion), according to the draft budget drawn up by the cabinet today.

The budget was agreed upon

Tokyo is 8 hours away

(09.10) This is the actual time in Tokyo
(01.10) This is the time your body brought along from Europe.



We don't mean that you can fly to Tokyo from Europe in 8 hours. Even our Trans-Siberian Express Copenhagen — Moscow — Tokyo takes 13 hours — other flights over Siberia take 14–17 hours.

But Tokyo time is 8 hours ahead of European time. If you arrive in Tokyo at 9 in the morning, you "body clock" shows 1 a.m.

There are direct connecting flights to Copenhagen and the Trans-Siberian Express on Saturday morning from

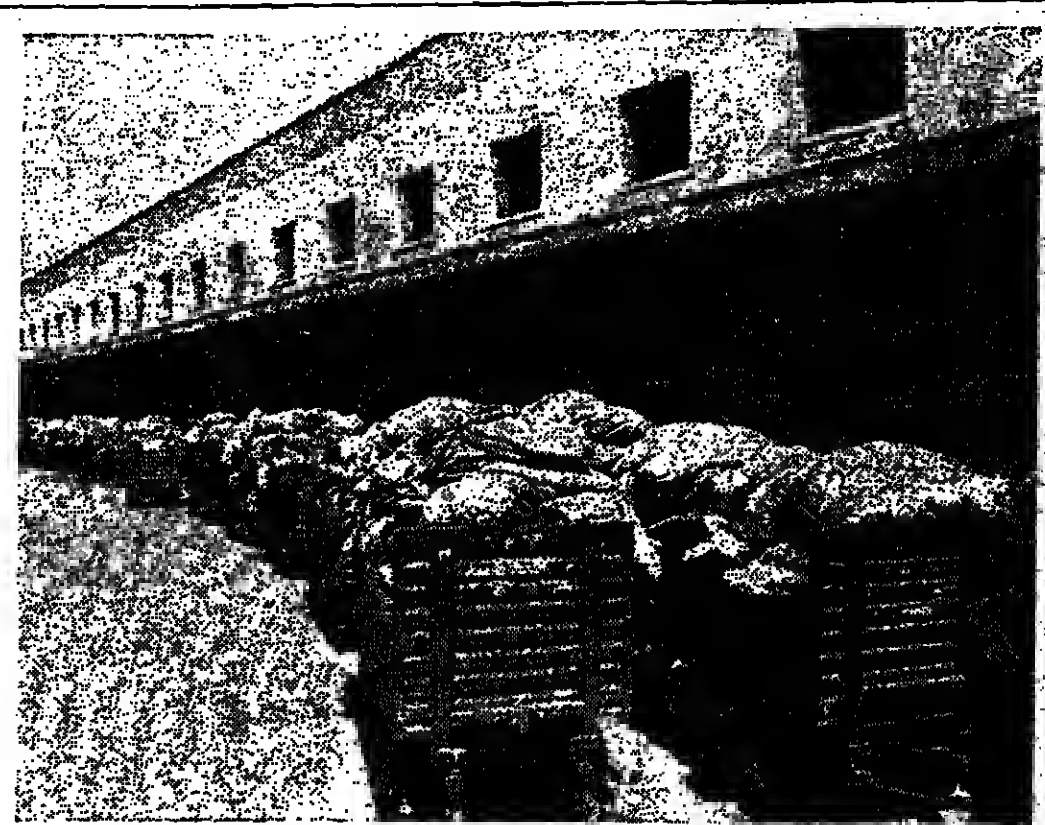
Amsterdam	Berlin	Dusseldorf	Hamburg	Prague
Basel	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Zagreb
Belgrade	Budapest	Geneva	Paris	Zurich

and additional connections via Frankfurt or Hamburg.

So wherever you come from in Europe, you can treat yourself to a 24-hour rest after your arrival in Tokyo and be fit for flight on Monday morning.



SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



NO LETTER TODAY—If you're waiting for a letter from Rome, this picture might explain the delay. The two lines of carts loaded with undelivered mail at Rome railroad station are a common sight caused by labor trouble and disorganization.

News Analysis

Nixon Holds to Détente Despite Weaknesses

(Continued from Page 1)

identical party arrived in Moscow. High Nixon administration officials are now saying in private that it was not the Washington debate between militants and moderates over nuclear controls that inhibited the negotiations, but combined caution of the Soviet and American military.

Spread throughout Mr. Kissinger's Moscow press conference were warnings of the mutual danger in the pursuit of military "superiority" by either the Russians or the Americans in a nuclear age.

At one point he exclaimed: "...One of the questions which we have to ask ourselves as a country is what in the name of God is strategic superiority? What is the significance of it, politically, militarily, operationally, at this level of nuclear weapons? number? What do you do with it?"

He continues to insist that there is no clash between him and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on basic perceptions. Neither will be in office when the strategic approaches they advocate become policy, a senior official noted.

But it would appear that on several central issues the strategy advocated by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff and

largely defended by Mr. Schlesinger prevailed, rather than Mr. Kissinger's.

Either because of the Soviet demands or the American military position, or both, President Nixon emerged from the summit with protection on his political right—a major factor in the impeachment challenge. Because he made no initiative, he cannot be accused of "selling out."

A senior American official and Soviet sources in Moscow acknowledged that an American proposal for controlling multiple nuclear warheads was rejected by the Soviet Union. Soviet sources implied that the proposal was spurned before the summit talks began.

The aim of the American offer was to agree on a ceiling for multiple warheads that would give an advantage to the United States, which holds a commanding lead, in return for a Soviet

advantage in total numbers of missile launchers.

The U.S. purpose was to strike a balance that would prevent the Soviet Union from putting enough multiple warheads on its larger missiles to overtake the United States.

Neither side disclosed the key factor: The numbers of warheads or launchers proposed as a trade-off. Without the numbers, an outsider cannot judge whether the U.S. demands or the Russian counterdemands were too high to permit bargaining.

Heavy Military Demands
Mr. Kissinger implied that the military on both sides wanted too much. In turn that raised the question of whether President Nixon was too weakened by

Watergate to risk the wrath of the American military lobby to put a more venturesome proposal to the Soviet Union.

That was the conclusion reached by the Soviet Union, several Soviet sources said.

In their summit bargaining, an American source said, both President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev found their military establishments were basing their demands on the highest combination of nuclear deployments imaginable.

The American source said the U.S. delegation initially regarded as incredible the Soviet military claims of what the United States might be capable of doing to the Soviet Union with present American military superiority. But on checking with U.S. military planners, the American delegation was surprised to find the Soviet claims of existing American military capabilities to be plausible, it was said.

This exchange was reported to have a marked impact on many U.S. officials, including Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the President's chief of staff and Mr. Kissinger's former deputy director of the National Security Council.

Mr. Kissinger described these exchanges in Moscow as "the most extensive discussions at that level of the arms race that had ever taken place... with an amount of detail that would have been considered violating intelligence codes in previous periods."

Mr. Kissinger now plans to return to Moscow in September or October, more likely October to pursue the negotiations. It is said to be his hope that within the next two months the internal U.S. strategic divergences can be clarified and a new start made on launching substantive nuclear negotiations.

Kissinger Briefs NATO, EEC In Brussels, Goes to Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

both sides of the nature of the problem has greatly improved," he told a news conference before leaving Brussels.

Arriving at Orly Airport, Mr. Kissinger said he had come to see the French in "the spirit of consultation that we are trying to introduce into our relationship."

He added: "We always meet as allies on a basis of equality and independence."

Mr. Kissinger will have breakfast tomorrow with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing before going to Rome for lunch with Italian President Giuseppe Leone and talks later in the day with Premier Mariano Rumor and Foreign Minister Aldo Moro.

In Brussels, Mr. Kissinger also met Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans. Their working breakfast meeting was their second together within 12 hours. Last night, they shared a plane to Brussels after watching the Netherlands beat Brazil in World Cup soccer in West German.

"Mr. Kissinger appeared to be very satisfied," Mr. Tindemans said.

Some NATO officials felt that too many agreements in Moscow would have been badly received in the United States, with some Americans suspicious that Mr. Nixon had made concessions because of his weakened position at home.

Cholera Kills 50

DACCA, July 4 (Reuters).—Fifty persons died from cholera in Chittagong, Bangladesh, last week, it was reported here today.

U.S. Study Finds Concorde Far Noisier Than Other Jets

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The Concorde supersonic transport and its Russian counterpart, the Tu-144, will produce noise that carries farther and has an impact on more people than even the loudest jets now in use, a Transportation Department report concludes.

The report says the plane noise will probably not sound much louder than the loudest conventional jets but that frequency levels produced by the SST engines will probably cover a greater distance.

"Substantial adverse public reaction is expected," the report warns, if the federal government allows either plane to begin scheduled flights at any U.S. airport, except possibly the new Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport. That airport is surrounded by sparsely populated land.

The Concorde already has made several demonstration flights into U.S. airports, and its builders currently have pending with the Federal Aviation Administration a request for approval of 16 promotional flights from Boston to U.S. cities. The plane could begin regularly scheduled service as early as the end of 1975.

Dec. 11 Report
The department's report, dated Dec. 11, 1973, was turned over to lawyers for the Environmental Defense Fund as the result of a court suit. EDF made the document available to the public.

The report says the Concorde, using the recommended landing strip at Kennedy International Airport in New York City, would exceed 15,000 persons a mile levels of 100 effective, perceived noise decibels (EPNDBs) about the same sensation of noise a person would get while standing 50 feet from a highway as a heavy-duty diesel truck roaring past.

In contrast, the report said, a Boeing 707 using the same landing strip would expose about 35,000 persons to the same noise and a 707 with sound-absorbing material in its engines would expose only about 7,000 persons to the same noise.

Several Factors
The EPNDB measurement takes into account such factors as tonal quality and frequency levels as well as actual decibel counts. The scale is logarithmic and a measurement of 110 EPNDBs would sound twice as loud as 100 EPNDBs.

The report says the Concorde will produce about 115 EPNDBs on each takeoff and each landing.

Sakharov Quits Hunger Strike After a Week

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI).—Andrei Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, said today that doctors at midnight tonight the hunger strike he began last Friday.

He told Western newsmen that because of low blood pressure and a weight loss of 20 pounds he has been told to stop fasting.

Mr. Sakharov undertook the hunger strike to draw attention, during President Nixon's visit, to ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He appealed in particular for clemency for Vladimir Bukovsky, a 31-year-old biologist said by his mother to be seriously ill after spending most of his adult life in jail.

Argentine Army Chief Vows Forces' Loyalty at Peron Bier

(Continued from Page 1)

was the most explicit statement of support to date from a political sector outside her own.

"Mrs. Peron said at the service, 'the political parties are at your side, in the name of your dead husband, to serve the permanence of the Argentine state, which you symbolize at this time.'"

The great numbers and the high emotion of the crowds that have come to view Peron's body have forced the presidential press office to reschedule the funeral services at least six times. Early today, after the Congress closed, had been closed on a Sunday.

After the funeral, the coffin was taken back to the suburban presidential mansion. It will remain in a chapel adjoining the mansion for an indefinite period of time before burial.

Thousands of people, many from the provinces, followed the grandiose and the army gun-carrier taking the coffin to the mansion. The crowd waited outside, hoping to be allowed in to pay tribute.

The government's handling of the situation provoked the Montoneros, a leading left-wing Peronist guerrilla organization, to issue a statement calling upon Congress to see to it "that the people can continue to manifest their grief before the remains of the leader, and if the people must be closed."

But the press office announced that the coffin would be kept in the presidential chapel for three after two weeks of mourning. The public funeral would be held on the day after the burial.

Government spokesman said

ing. In contrast, the DC-10 jumbo jet—one of the new family of lower-noise-producing aircraft—produces 90 EPNDBs on takeoff and 106 while landing.

The Concorde's noise levels are deceptively low, the report says. "The noise levels quoted for the Concorde (and the Tu-144) do not accurately represent the impact of that aircraft relative to subsonic aircraft, however," it said.

The study said there is "no known or predicted technical means to reduce significantly the noise of the Concorde."

Arab League Offers Beirut Financial Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

United States has been warning Israel about the political consequences of repeated strikes causing civilian casualties in Lebanon and Egypt and Syria, among other Arab countries, have been warning Israel about the

Although these reports could not be confirmed from any official source, they seemed to fit in well with the Arab Defense Council's discreet moderation today.

A sharp warning occurred between the delegates of Iraq and Syria, according to conference sources, when Iraqi Foreign Minister Shaghih Dagh attributed the plight of Lebanon and the Palestinians in Lebanon to the troops of Israel. He was met by a spokesman of the Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam who said that if the Iraqi Army was ready to fight it should move to the front and do so.

No Troop Movement
[Conference sources said that today's resolutions do not call for sending Israeli troops to South Lebanon. United Nations International Relief Committee.]

The agency reported that Zuhair Mohsen, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who attended the conference, said in condemning the Israeli action: "The League of Arab States has adopted a resolution of non-interference. What is the result of this? It is a declaration of non-interference. So let us wait and see."

Recruitment Rate Seen
WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—U.S. intelligence sources said today that Palestinian guerrillas or other groups have no difficulty recruiting new recruits for terror attacks inside Israel, and the number of volunteers has increased in recent weeks.

The sources said that, instead of discouraging the guerrillas, Israeli raids and their bases in Lebanon had the contrary effect.

Legros Freed on Bail In Art Fraud Case

PARIS, July 4 (UPI).—Fernand Legros, 43, accused of selling 22 fake paintings to a Texas millionaire, was freed on bail today after the Texas failed to deposit a required sum to support his complaint.

Mr. Legros walked out of Fresnes Prison last night after posting up to \$50,000 in bail (about \$100,000). He had been held since April 15 and is awaiting trial on charges of art fraud and using false certificates of authenticity.

Legros was arrested in 1972 after he had sold 22 fake paintings to a Texas millionaire, who had been told to stop fasting.

Mr. Legros undertook the hunger strike to draw attention, during President Nixon's visit, to ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He appealed in particular for clemency for Vladimir Bukovsky, a 31-year-old biologist said by his mother to be seriously ill after spending most of his adult life in jail.

The great numbers and the high emotion of the crowds that have come to view Peron's body have forced the presidential press office to reschedule the funeral services at least six times. Early today, after the Congress closed, had been closed on a Sunday.

After the funeral, the coffin was taken back to the suburban presidential mansion. It will remain in a chapel adjoining the mansion for an indefinite period of time before burial.

Thousands of people, many from the provinces, followed the grandiose and the army gun-carrier taking the coffin to the mansion. The crowd waited outside, hoping to be allowed in to pay tribute.

The government's handling of the situation provoked the Montoneros, a leading left-wing Peronist guerrilla organization, to issue a statement calling upon Congress to see to it "that the people can continue to manifest their grief before the remains of the leader, and if the people must be closed."

But the press office announced that the coffin would be kept in the presidential chapel for three after two weeks of mourning. The public funeral would be held on the day after the burial.

Government spokesman said

France Confirms Heating Oil Cuts

PARIS, July 4 (AP-DP).—French Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano confirmed today that household heating oil will be rationed to reduce imports of crude.

The government's plan, to be unveiled soon, will involve the distribution of a "kind of fuel card" to each household, Mr. d'Ornano said. He stressed that there will not be any ration tickets. "All we want is to fight against waste and over-consumption," he said. The government will send out special forms in which about eight million users of heating oil will have to record last year's purchases and the name of the retailer. The latter will receive the same quantities as last year, but will distribute only 90 per cent of it, keeping 10 per cent as security stocks, Mr. d'Ornano said.

Obituaries

John Crowe Ransom, U.S. Poet, Critic, Editor

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP)—John Crowe Ransom, 86, a poet celebrated for his sharply edged irony and quiet eloquence, died yesterday in Gambier, Ohio, the seat of Kenyon College, where he was professor emeritus of poetry.

A man of few verses—his "Selected Poems" contained only 50 examples of his craft—Mr. Ransom was nonetheless immensely influential as the founder of a band of Southern poets that included Allen Tate and Robert Penn Warren. Called "The Fugitives," the group rebelled against the structures of the machine age and extolled the virtues of the rural South, although not in a romantic vein.

Mr. Ransom was also widely regarded as a literary critic of the first rank, capable of laying the bare of a wrongdoer with the greatest of courtesy.

In the Kenyon Review, a quarterly that he founded in 1939 and edited for 20 years, he expounded what was termed the New Criticism—a hard analysis of text and texture of the written word. He collected many honors, including the Bollingen Prize from Yale, the Fellowship Prize from the National Academy of Poets and a National Book Award.

Samuel Roth

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP)—Publisher Samuel Roth, 78, defendant in a landmark U.S. Supreme Court pornography ruling, died of heart failure yesterday. He was convicted several times for violating anti-obscenity statutes. In 1956 he was convicted of

violating federal law by publishing "Venus and Tannhäuser." The Supreme Court upheld his conviction a year later, rejecting his contention that the statute violated First Amendment rights to freedom of speech and the press.

Although Mr. Roth lost his appeal and served a five-year prison term, the high court's 5-4 decision

Coroner Reports Open Verdict in Death of Ex-Spy

LONDON, July 4 (UPI)—A coroner today returned an open verdict on the death of a former British intelligence officer whose skeleton was found on June 23 in a locked room at his home almost three years after he disappeared.

Coroner John Burton said he had been unable to learn what had caused the death of Sir John Frederick Henniker-Heaton, who was 88 when his wife reported him missing in October, 1971.

But Mr. Burton said a suicide note had been found with the remains and he had evidence that Sir John had tried to kill himself at least eight times. A doctor also testified he had treated Sir John for depression beginning in 1965.

His son Yve found the skeleton in a locked room in storage room in the family home in London. The son said the room had never been searched "because my father had no reason to go into it."

in the case known as Roth vs. the United States actually broadened the legal definition of obscenity.

Something is pornographic, the justices said, when "to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest."

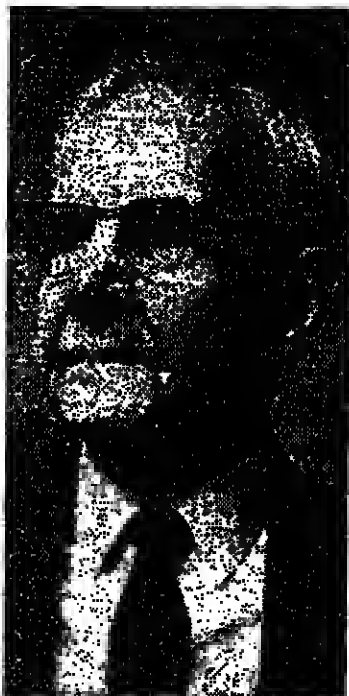
Haj Amin Hussein

BEIRUT, July 4 (AP)—Haj Amin Hussein, 84, the former grand mufti of Jerusalem, who led several Arab revolts against the British mandate in Palestine and fought Jewish immigration, died here today, Palestinian sources reported.

Until his death, the religious and political leader headed the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, the body which organized the Arab struggle against Israel until the Palestine Liberation Organization was formed.

A fiery orator, the blond, blue-eyed mufti used his magnetic spell on masses in the fight against the British and French mandates in Palestine and Syria. During World War II, he lived in Germany and called for Muslim support to help the Axis oust Britain and its allies from the Middle East.

Dr. James C. Thompson SWARTZMORE, Pa., July 4 (AP)—Dr. James Claude Thompson, 85, longtime missionary, scientist and educator in the Far East, died at his home here yesterday after a brief illness. During a 45-year career as a



John Crowe Ransom

biochemist and medical nutrition expert, Dr. Thompson taught in universities and advised governments in China, Japan, Korea and the Middle East.

Del E. Webb

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 4 (UPI)—Del E. Webb, 75, a nationally known building contractor and former co-owner of the New York Yankees, died yesterday at Methodist Hospital in Rochester, Minn. It was announced here today.

He was co-owner of the Yankees for 20 years, including a period of Yankee world championships. He underwent a lung operation for cancer in March.

By 'Spiritual Leader'

Suspect in Mrs. King's Murder Is Described

By Agis Salpukas

CINCINNATI, July 4 (NYT)—A man who calls himself Hama-nah Israel and says he is a spiritual leader said yesterday that Marcus Wayne Cheneault had been one of his pupils and that he had revealed to Cheneault that black ministers were among the main oppressors of black people.

Cheneault has been arrested and charged in the slaying of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. last Sunday. His attorney, Randolph S. Bate, said in an interview that Cheneault had not mentioned Mr. Israel to him, but had told him that "all his religious beliefs came through a revelation."

Mr. Israel, who lives in a room on the second floor of a house in Avondale, a mostly black residential area, said that Cheneault came to him in March and asked him to unceremoniously his mind.

"He said that he was a college kid who didn't know anything," Mr. Israel said, sitting at a table on which rested two Bibles and his own literature. "The boy was brilliant. All I had to give him was the key to open his mind."

Mr. Israel, whose legal name is Stephen Holman, said that most of what he described as the revelations that he passed on to Cheneault resulted from long research in libraries and a reinterpretation of the Bible from a black viewpoint.

Although Mr. Israel has spent many years trying to spread these teachings, which he described as coming from "the Mighty One," he said that Cheneault was one of the first to seek him out and to ask for clarifications. They had about five meetings and numer-

ous telephone conversations, he said.

Only a few persons have expressed interest in his ideas, Mr. Israel said. Reduced to "essentials," Mr. Israel's beliefs are that the Israelites of the Old Testament were black and that the God of the Old Testament is black.

To punish the "black Israelites" for past sins, he said, he believes that God sent blacks into 400 years of slavery in North America.

Among the key agents in this punishment, he said, are black ministers, whom he called false shepherds keeping black people in ignorance. They will be destroyed, he said, when the punishment is met.

Mr. Israel, who said that he based much of his beliefs on the teachings of the Old Testament prophet Jeremiah, said that he was not sure whether Cheneault had shot Mrs. King while divinely inspired. But he added that he did not believe Cheneault had acted out of insanity.

Mr. Israel, who answers the phone with the Hebrew greeting

Rhodesia to Require Identity Papers

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (Reuters)—Rhodesia's government has published regulations requiring everyone over the age of 12 to carry identity papers in "specified areas."

The regulations say that an area may be declared "specified" in the interests of defense and public security.

Miami Holdup Is a Losing Proposition

MIAMI, July 4 (AP)—Two bandits tried to rob a restaurant today, but they were poorer when they fled than when they came in, and one might be finding his feet a bit sore, police said.

They said that two armed men were waiting for manager Iran Rubines when he showed up to open Lani's restaurant, but Mr. Rubines fought the gunmen when they tried to force him to open the safe.

Police said the bandits fled as other employees arrived for work. The gunmen left behind several items lost in the struggle with Mr. Rubines—including two hats, a beaded necklace, a pair of shoes and a gold watch.

Thief on Bike Gets Jewelry in London

LONDON, July 4 (UPI)—A neatly-dressed thief wearing a dark suit escaped by bicycle Tuesday after snatching £1,500 worth of jewelry from an East End diamond merchant's showroom, police said.

Police called to the scene arrived late because of heavy traffic, so they called in a helicopter to search for the thief. But by that time he had pedaled to an Underground station and escaped, a police spokesman said.

New warehouses to let in Germany

Rüsselsheim: units (west of Frankfurt) 1,000-5,000 qm
Dietzenbach: units (south of Frankfurt) 500-30,000 qm
Porz: units (south-east of Cologne) 900-7,000 qm

All warehouses are built to high standards in best locations near motorways and airports, include ancillary office space and have both loading docks and direct level access. Occupation varies between August 1974 and end 1975. For full details concerning these schemes and other projects apply

Mackenzie Hill
International Property Developers
Mackenzie Hill GmbH
6 Frankfurt/Main, Schillerstraße 15-17
Tel: (0611) 29 51 51 - Telex: 416 438

Poys de GEX, ECHENEVEY (FRANCE)

15 minutes from Geneva, "LE HAMEAU DE TREZ-VELLA"
12 LARGE HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES
from 170 to 224 sq.m.

Situated in the rolling countryside with MAGNIFICENT VIEW on MONT-BLANC, the ALPS and the JURA. Private enclosed gardens with 1,600 to 2,000 sq.m. of grass. From French Fr. 380,000.

From: YVAX, 26 Avenue Victor-Bugo, 75116-PARIS. Tel: 704-89-81.
INFORMATION VISITS:
FRANCE: YVAX at TREZ-VELLA (model home), Tel: (30) 41 87 81.
Switzerland: Agency NAEF in GENEVA. Tel: (22) 21 71 11.

For your
BUYING, RENTING AND SELLING NEEDS
we have the best
real estate deals
in ITALY

Write: **EDISPECIAL S.p.A.**
INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE
28 Via Col di Lana,
00195 Rome, Italy.

LIVE WHERE THE MOUNTAINS MEET THE SEA

Mr. Cardenas offers his exclusive scheme property for the construction of a modern, terraced, custom-built houses. Panoramic view of Mediterranean and Moorish castle with unspoiled Andalusian villages nearby. 2000 sq.m. of land. 60 km. to Sierra Nevada slopes. Best climate in Europe. No high rises! Year-round property management available. Buy directly from owner-builder. Land from \$10-20 per sq.m.

For free slides and details write: Box 401, Revd. Plaza C. de Sechil 7, Madrid 18.

BUILD YOUR HOME ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA

Highly competitive prices for CUSTOM-MADE Mediterranean land style homes. Building contractor with 25 years of experience. Construction coordinated by U.S. consultant. Bank and insurance guarantees. Plans, permits and estimates included in price. For information and documentation, write: B.N.L., 175 Avenue de Reus, 92200-Nanville (France). Tel: 722-71-28.

UP TO 15,000 ACRES

• Prime cattle grazing. Se. Fla.
• 5 miles Kissimmee River frontage.
\$950 per acre.
Terms available.
Contact: Juanita Jones,
VIKING SALES INC.
123 N.E. 79 St., Miami, Fla.
Tel: (305) 730-1481

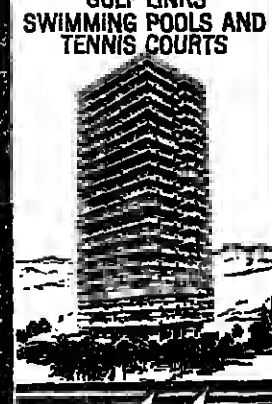
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

1442 ACRES FOR SALE
One of the best places of land available in Florida. Excellent location within 10 miles of an International Airport, principal North, South, East, West highways. National Park, ocean and public beach and the Town of Palm Beach. Substantial road frontage. Present zoning will allow one unit per acre. Water, electricity and telephone service immediately available. \$4,500 per acre. 20% down. Free your mortgage at 1.2%.
Wiley R. Reynolds, III,
First National Bank,
Palm Beach, Florida 33480, U.S.A.

MARBELLA

TORRE TR REAL

APARTMENTS ALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA
52,000 m² OF GARDENS
OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS
SWIMMING POOLS AND TENNIS COURTS



Information and sale: MARBELEA, Ctra. de Cadiz-Málaga, Km.191.5, 01 in PROSA Dr. Arce, 10 MADRID.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

appears every Friday
To place an advertisement contact: 001 New York Herald Tribune representative or 12, Foyard St. Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel: 233-23-20 or Telex: 28-360.

From the portfolio of
AARON ZIEGELMAN
owner of more than
100 prime apartment
house properties
throughout the U.S.A.

FIRST OFFERING:
MANHATTAN, 3rd AVE., E. 70's, 21-story, 106 units
plus stores. \$800,000 gross income.

Let us know your requirements — we will meet your needs.

Aaron Ziegelman, principal, Nationwide Real Estate
200 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019
Telephone: (212) 582-7010

JOHN D. WOOD

Northamptonshire, in the Fyfeley Country, Leicester 17 miles, Northampton 15 miles, M1 Motorway (Junction 18) 10 miles.
A SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY HOUSE ON THE VILLAGE EDGE
AND OVERLOOKING OPEN FARMLAND
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, extensive domestic offices. Oil fired central heating. All main services. A range of thoroughly sound outbuildings, comprising: garaging for 3 cars. Stabling for 8 horses with storage store and tack room with large loft over. Well established garden and highly productive vegetable garden and orchard. Also: stable cottage (recently completely renovated). 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, garage, six loose boxes and Oak cottage with 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, garden (1 1/2 acres). The whole extends in all to some 10 1/2 acres.
Apply: Berkeley Square Office (Ref. CW5A).

23, BERKLEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 8AL. 01-629 9050.

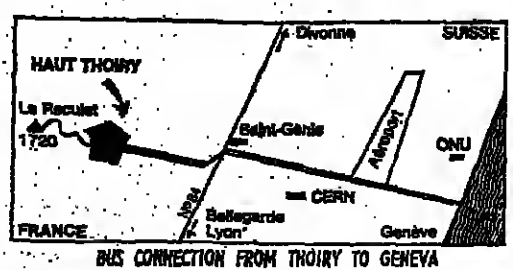
FOR SALE HOUSES IN NEW VILLAGE
15 MINUTES FROM GENEVA

LOCAL OFFICE:
HAUT-THOIRY
THOIRY (Ain) FRANCE
Tel: (50) 41.20.44.

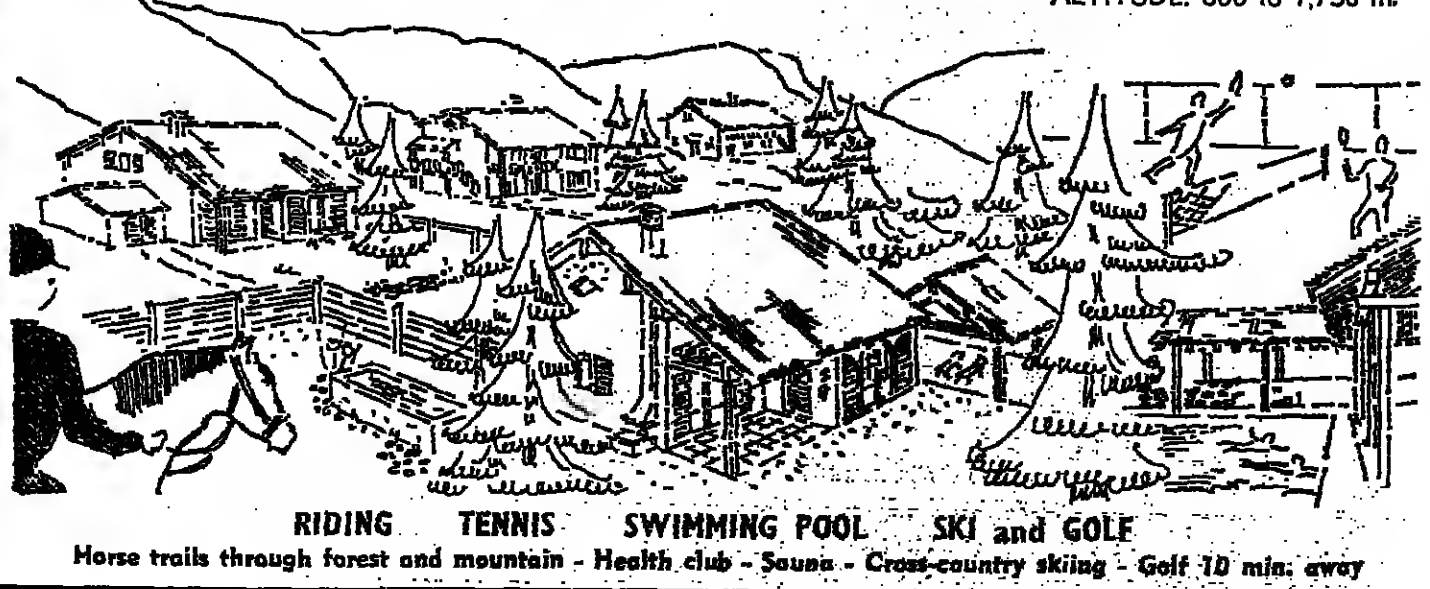
Developer:
Moge Investissement
6 Rd.-Pt. Champs-Elysées
PARIS-8e. Tel: 359.98.32.

3 TO 6-ROOM COUNTRY HOMES
(From 55 to 180 sq.m.
on 600 to 1,500 sq.m. lots)

Specially designed and constructed for people who wish to benefit from the wild and picturesque charm of the FRENCH JURA... carefully realized in a newly built village of real country character and having all the many advantages of GENEVA and LAKE GENEVA.



The virgin forest of the French Jura. Outstanding view of the Alps.
ALTITUDE: 600 to 1,750 m.



RIDING TENNIS SWIMMING POOL SKI and GOLF
Horse trails through forest and mountain - Health club - Sauna - Cross-country skiing - Golf 10 min. away

There's a complete new office center in Amsterdam



and it's leasing now

RIVIER STAETE the office center of Amsterdam

Information: B.V. van Van Dam makelaars - 020-125855.
and J. de Jong, Wootton, B.V. - 010-474747 and 020-764956.

SEVERAL MILLION DOLLAR
REAL ESTATE
PORTFOLIO
FOR SALE

Fast food buildings and land across country suitable for restaurant or adaptable for remodeling.
Write: P.O. Box No. 528,
Lake Forest, IL 60045, U.S.A.
Call: (312) 256-5600, ext. 61.

YOUR PARTNER FOR
PLANNING & INVESTMENT IN
PORTUGAL

FINURBA LDA
Sociedade Internacional
de Comercio e Urbanização Lda,
Lisbon.
Representation for information
and contact:
SCHOERGENBACH AG & CIE
Trade and Development Company
D-4000 Münster, W. Germany.
Postbox 351, Tel: (0251) 4 00 95/96,
Telex: 292 481 MUM.

Scientists Say U.S. Escaped Major Crash of A-Bomb Force

By Victor K. McElheny

ORK, July 4 (UPI)—A narrow miss of the main, states two sun- could have hit the earth at least as great as the Hiroshima atomic bomb, according to scientists. The scientists were Dr. R.D. Rappaport of the Aerospace Corp. in Los Angeles and Mrs. Charlotte Barkley and Dr. Frank L. Dr. Edward Gordon and Dr. David Carter of the Aerojet Electro-systems Corp. in Azusa, Calif. They reported their conclusions in the Feb. 15 issue of the British journal Nature.

The California scientists estimated that the meteor might have been more than 12 feet across and weighed about 1,000 tons. They noted that the meteor was approaching the earth at nearly 10 miles a second "and if it had been at a slightly lower altitude, the damage would have been very extensive."

"Fortunately, meteors of this size are exceedingly rare," the scientists said.

Surveyor's Work
The height of the meteor's path above earth was determined from readings taken by W.T. Rogers, a surveyor, near Billings, Mont. Mr. Rogers had a theodolite, a surveyor's telescope, and he used it to make an accurate measurement of the height above the horizon of the meteor's trail.

Another Estimate
A modest estimate, that the impact would have been the force of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, was made earlier in California. They said the meteor was traveling at about 20,000 tons of another estimate.

Says Troops
Not Fighting
hippines

INGTON, July 4 (AP)—United States has terminated four-year-old training for the Green Berets in the Philippines and deactivated a civil affairs battalion served as the parent unit Army civil action teams country, Congress has

Secretary of State
Holtzman made the decision sharply denying that the Green Berets engaged in counter-insurgency measures in the Philippines against Moslem insurgents in Mindanao and Sulu.

U.S. government personnel involved in the fight in Jolo or Mindanao, Mr. Holtzman said.

Reports that American pilots bombing missions and that soldiers were fighting in the Philippines were made by Benedict Kerkvliet, a peace teacher at the University of Hawaii in testimony to the House Foreign Affairs committee on East Asia and the Pacific.

cut in Lagos
S. July 4 (AP)—Six armed robbers, among national of neighboring have been publicly executed by firing squad in



IN THE BUSH—Accompanied by a Kenyan Masai warrior, Robert Kennedy Jr. creeps through high grass tracking wild animals for a TV film on African wildlife.

Sikkim's King Surrenders Royal Power

NEW DELHI, July 4 (AP)—The Chogyal, or King, of Sikkim signed away his powers today and opened his Himalayan realm to more Indian domination.

Reports from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, said Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal put his signature on the new constitution, which was drawn up by an Indian jurist.

It shrinks his role to that of a figurehead and provides that the government will be headed by a chief executive named by India. The executive will work with the National Assembly, in which the pro-Indian Sikkim National Congress party has 30 of the 32 seats.

The Chogyal, 51, had refused to sign the constitution and made a trip here to try to get the Indian government to modify the new charter. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi refused, and the Chogyal gave way.

The Chogyal charged that some provisions of the constitution would erode Sikkim's national identity. Sikkim has a 24-year-old protectorate treaty with India.

The seven-minute signing ceremony was witnessed by Indian Foreign Secretary Kewal Singh and B.S. Das, the new chief executive named by India, the reports from Gangtok said.

"I hereby approve the government of Sikkim bill, 1974, for promulgation, which has my formal assent under my seal and signature," the Chogyal said.

The Chogyal succeeded his father in 1965. His wife, Hope Cooke, an American socialite, returned to New York last year with their son and the Chogyal's daughter by his first marriage after an anti-royalist upheaval that was quelled by Indian intervention.

Soares Says Lisbon Regime Solved 1965 Delgado Slaying

LISBON, July 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Mario Soares said last night that Portugal's new government has solved the 1965 slaying of Gen. Humberto Delgado, a former presidential candidate, and that two of the killers are in custody.

At a Socialist meeting in Oporto Mr. Soares said that all those responsible for Gen. Delgado's death were known and that the two in custody had confessed.

He seemed to imply that the two were among hundreds of secret police arrested when the old rightist regime was overthrown by a military coup on April 25. It is estimated that

five to seven persons were involved in the murder.

The foreign minister said that the body of the general, found murdered in Spain in April, 1965, would be returned to Portugal soon and he would be given "deserved honors."

Mr. Soares called Gen. Delgado a pillar of the country's Socialist party.

Sauvagnargues to Moscow
MOSCOW, July 3 (Reuters)—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from July 11 to 13, Radio Moscow reported.

Troops Sent to Capital 22 Are Killed in Major Rioting in Bangkok

BANGKOK, July 4 (AP)—Thai Army riot troops moved into Bangkok's Chinese section tonight after gunfights between police and rioting youths left at least 22 persons dead, including a policeman.

Earlier, Bangkok's police chief sent for 2,400 soldiers and declared a state of emergency as casualties mounted from the street battles. The rioting reportedly was sparked by police arrest and treatment of a taxi driver for illegal parking in the Chinese section.

Police estimated that 10 to 15 persons died in fighting that broke out after dusk, in addition to seven killed when police fired on a mob before dawn. Dozens were wounded, including eight policemen.

A band of rioters poured fire into an embattled police station in the Chinese section from a Buddhist temple across the street, while other rioters commandeered buses and careened through the streets of the capital as police gave chase.

Police radio cars cruised past burned-out cars and buses in the Chinese section, warning residents to stay inside or be shot as rioters. Bands of youths also roamed streets, urging others to come out and join the fight.

A newsman reported from inside the embattled police station that rioters with shotguns and other firearms were raking the front of the station and that police defenders were running short of ammunition. Police reported that about 700 rioters were converging on the station armed with weapons taken from gunshops.

Declaring that he had orders from Premier Sanya Phumrasakul to crack down on disorders, the Police Chief, Lt. Gen. Narong Mahamond, called for the troops from outside the capital.

Premier Sanya went on national radio to urge the rioters to go home and warned that the army

had been ordered to crush any violence.

Gen. Kris Srivara, commander in chief of Thai armed forces, called for tanks from Bangkok suburbs to try to break the siege of the police station.

Militant university students, who held an anti-American rally this morning in another part of Bangkok, apparently had no role in the rioting. Police said the rioters were not students and were armed with handguns, homemade plastic bombs and at least one M-16 automatic rifle.

The police crackdown was a turnaround for Premier Sanya's government, which has backed away from dozens of potential confrontations since a student uprising put him in office last October. A crackdown on rioters then prompted a mutiny in the armed forces and drove leaders of the military government into exile.

"We will not compromise or be soft any more," Gen. Narong said. Tonight, Gen. Narong went to the besieged police station at one point to direct police operations.

During one of the incidents, a policeman and a reporter for the English-language newspaper Bangkok Post were wounded seriously, apparently by gunfire from mobs outside the station.

After a 15-minute police assault, officers dragged the bodies of three rioters into the station and said more dead lay on the street outside.

24 Persons Arrested
Young rioters burned a bus and pulled up traffic signs in a four-block area around the station. At least 24 persons were arrested. Some after two state-owned buses were commandeered and smashed into nearby buildings.

Police moved 15 prisoners from the police station into suburban jails and released the arrested taxi driver, hoping to ease tensions.

Two 107-mm rockets landed in Phnom Penh this morning, killing a policeman and wounding six persons. It was the first rocket attack on the capital in a week.

In Vietnam, South Vietnamese planes pounded North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions in the Communist infiltration corridor 25 miles north of Saigon. A spokesman said the air strikes killed 47 Communist troops and knocked out two anti-aircraft positions and two mortars.

Rhodesia Says 5 Die In Guerrilla Clashes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (UPI)—Four black guerrillas and a woman guerrilla died yesterday in a clash with Rhodesian security forces, an official communiqué said today.

The communiqué contended that the guerrillas murdered a black farmer in northeastern Rhodesia and were later attacked by security forces.

I'll fly you to Miami daily in luxurious 747 comfort.

You can fly me non-stop all the way from London to Miami in luxurious, wide-bodied National 747 comfort and style. Avoiding congested New York whatever day you choose.

And if you're flying to the States on business, couldn't I tempt you with a few days on lovely Key Biscayne? That's a beautiful tropical island only minutes away from Miami. With white sandy beaches. Fine hotels. And challenging golf courses. The ideal place to unwind, before business or on your way home.

Fly me non-stop to Miami and my friends will fly you on to all of Florida, Houston, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles. And I've got terrific connections all around the States, the Caribbean and to Latin America.

For reservations call your travel agent or National Airlines at 01-629 8272.



I'm Anne. Fly me. Fly National.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W.1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272); Wisconsinplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232101); 102 Champs Elysées, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577); Via Bisceglia 54, Rome 00187 (06-478-050). National accepts American Express, Barclaycard, Diners Club, Carte Blanche, UAIF and cash.



Diplomatic Docking

When President Nixon returned to the United States on the eve of its Independence Day, it is quite possible that Americans were as much impressed by the disappointments of his visit to Moscow as by its accomplishments. Mr. Nixon's emphasis on the personal nature of his relationships with Mr. Brezhnev, the inability of American television crews to broadcast material on dissonance within the Soviet Union, the failure to achieve an agreement on limiting offensive nuclear weapons—all these loomed large in the public consciousness.

One could make a contrary argument, of course. The control of underground nuclear testing as between the superpowers has great significance, especially in the wake of the Indian blast; there were numerous other agreements on a variety of matters that will foster a sense of common interest between Americans and Russians. And even the curious imposition of censorship on the American television broadcasts had its own ironical benefits. It emphasized the existence of persons and movements within the Soviet Union that are battling the establishment there—and in a form that shows that while oppression still exists within the Soviet system, it is markedly different in form and less arbitrary than once was the case. It is not so long ago that the only information about the exercise of state power over individuals came through the distorted version of state trials, or word leaked out to the West surreptitiously.

But casting up the debits and credits of the Nixon mission in this form can convey

all the excitement of an accountant bent over the ledgers of the corner grocery store. Perhaps intentionally, Mr. Nixon supplied a more imaginative figure of speech. In his talk from Moscow, he spoke of the complexities involved in Soviet-American relations, and as a technological instance cited cooperation in space exploration. There, he said, "standardization of docking techniques" would permit "international rescue missions" should a space team encounter difficulties.

Diplomatically, too, Moscow and Washington have been trying to standardize their docking techniques, not simply by making summits among their leaders routine, but by developing methods whereby policies can converge. This is a delicate and difficult process—those who have watched, heard or read about the linking of space capsules high above the earth, when two different mechanisms must be neatly joined while in swift motion, and when an error or a mechanical failure can mean disaster, will get the point. Also, no computer yet devised can rationalize the multitude of facts and emotions that govern the needs and aspirations of two great and diverse societies, to lay down precise and accurate rules for bringing them together.

The disappointments of the Moscow and Yalta meetings as well as their successes were part of the docking techniques that must be mastered. And the result, however the balance is struck, is a tribute to will and persistence on both sides. It may yet provide the means to organize international rescue missions in a crisis.

The Issues in Canada

Canada's political leaders are again giving the world a demonstration of how to conduct a civilized, responsible election campaign. The big question is whether this model effort will pay off at the polls Monday by providing Canada with an effective government after 20 months of Prime Minister Trudeau's minority Liberal administration.

There is danger that the election not only will fail to break the virtual deadlock in the Commons between the Liberals and the opposition Progressive Conservatives, but will intensify the polarization that is jeopardizing Canada's future as one nation.

If the Liberals win largely on the basis of a sweep in predominantly French-speaking Quebec while losing even the meager ground they had held west of Ontario, the policy differences between the federal government and those of the Western provinces will inevitably be widened. Conversely, a Conservative victory achieved in face of a shut-out in Quebec would widen the English-French division across Canada and strengthen the separatist movement.

To their credit, Messrs. Trudeau and Robert Stanfield, the Conservative leader, have

done their best to keep the emotive language problem out of the campaign. The effort of the leaders to downgrade language as an issue was not helped by the timing of a new bill by the Liberal government of Quebec to make French the official language of the province.

This comprehensive effort to give a priority status to French in business and education has rekindled the fears of Quebec's English-speaking minority and aroused resentments all across Canada.

However, the principal issue in the election is the 10.4 per cent inflation rate that Mr. Trudeau's administration has been no more effective in controlling than most other Western governments. Mr. Stanfield has made it the centerpiece of his campaign attack.

The two major party leaders have all but ignored Canada's relations with the United States and the emotional issue of American investments in Canada. That strategy affronts some Canadian nationalists, but it is a mark of the mature level of this campaign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Argentina After Peron

Now General Peron has gone and with him, presumably, any hope that he could suddenly bring back the age which appears so gilded in the memories of many people. This could produce a healthy reassessment of present-day realities or it could inaugurate a difficult period of political polarization. It certainly leaves a big hole in the politics of Argentina. When Peron returned to power last year he was an old man in poor health with no clear program or cohesive party, but he retained some of his old skills and loyalties and managed to tilt the balance of his party away from the left-wing groups that had clustered round it in opposition. He now leaves power in the hands of his widow, who has far less experience and support. She retains his cabinet, but for how long is impossible to say. There are deep splits in the country and a strong though disunited movement on the left which feels cheated of the hopes that it built up during General Peron's exile.

From The Times (London).

Though every major political group in Argentina, including the armed forces, appears to be on their best behavior at the moment, there are many dangers facing the general's 43-year-old widow. At the first sign of renewed activity from the left, either from the Marxist guerrillas or from the radical Peronist Montonero organization, the armed forces may be tempted to move in and take over the running of the country.

yet again. That could well lead to something approaching civil war. The same effect would be produced if the armed forces made any sort of pre-emptive strike against the left and occupied the presidency. Either course could be disastrous for Argentina.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Nixon's Moscow Summit

Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow seems to have demonstrated a considerable toughening of the public mood (in the United States). True, Senator Jackson has been able to obstruct concessions in trading policy until Russia shows more liberality about emigration—although in practice there has still been a big expansion. There has also been increasing criticism of the 1972 nuclear arms agreement, which Russia exploited to her advantage. The arrest of Jews and dissidents, under Mr. Nixon's nose as it were, has not helped. Yet all this falls short of explaining why America has apparently been transformed into a nation of hawks, watching Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger with beady eyes, eager to pounce and rend them should they make the slightest concession. . . . In reality, much of the sudden awakening to the dangers of détente is part of the psychological warfare in a vendetta against Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger. It is, of course, to be hoped that the mood of increased realism about Russian motives, however generated, may persist: that the voice of the doves will remain muted.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

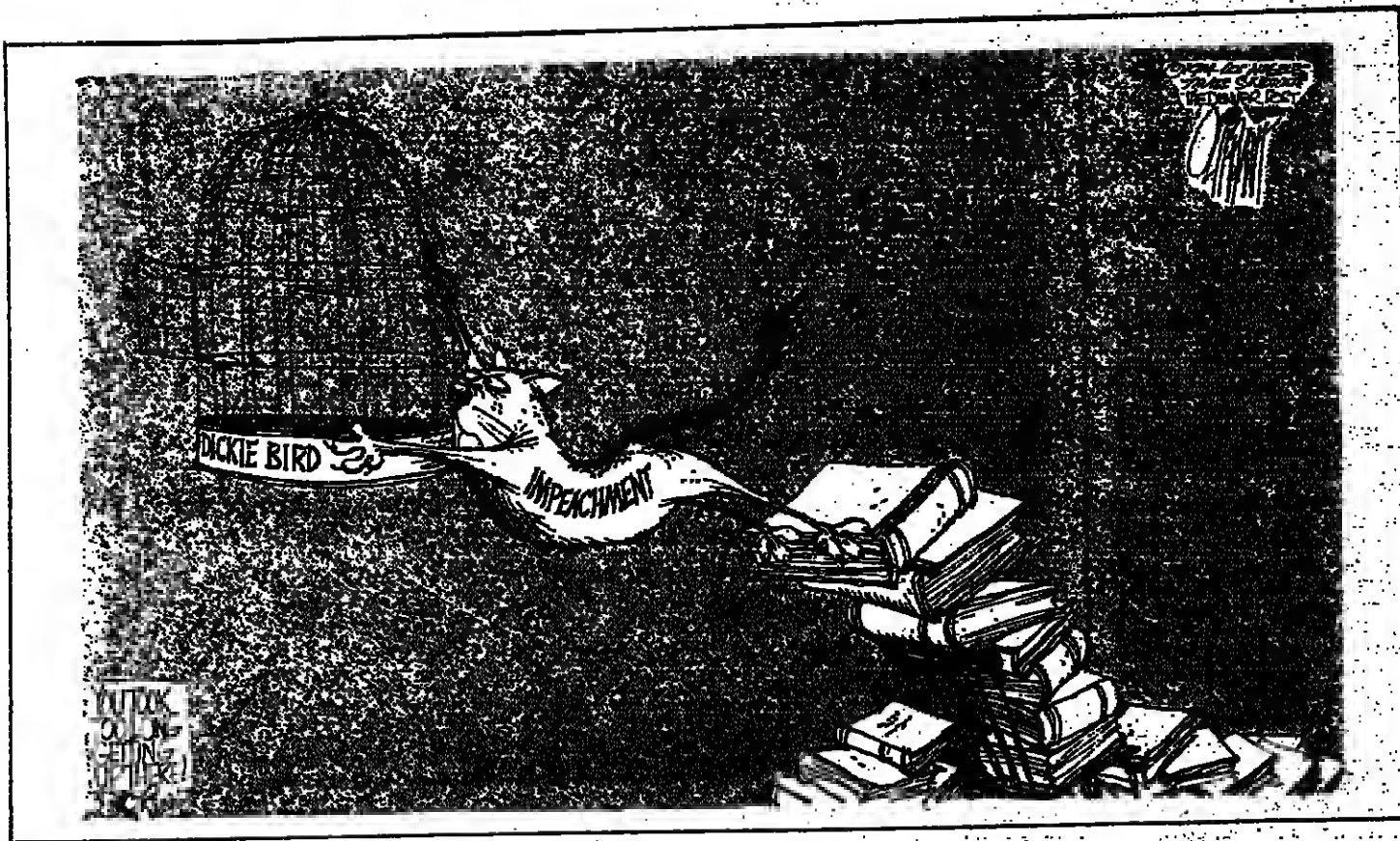
July 5, 1899

PARIS—Upon at least one day in the year all Americans are of one mind. They drop every difference and "celebrate the Fourth." They celebrated it nobly yesterday, and were it not purely a democratic festival, one could say they celebrated it quite royally. All over the city, all day long, the Stars and Stripes were fluttering side by side with the Tricolor, a symbol of the time-honored friendship between the American and the French Republics.

Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1924

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Calvin Coolidge Jr., the youngest son of the President, is seriously ill with septic poisoning following the breaking of blisters on his foot during a friendly tennis match. Dr. John Deaver, a specialist called from Philadelphia to confer with White House physicians. The consultation was decided upon after young Calvin had developed a fever. The President and Mrs. Coolidge have cancelled all appointments, including a Potomac cruise.



In Congress Assembled — (Then and Now)

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—"When in the Course of Human Events..." JEFFERSON commenced the reading of the draft Declaration of Independence. HUTCHINSON said all could agree with the general sentiments expressed, and he congratulated the gentleman from Virginia on his phrases, but the question before this Continental Congress was necessarily one of specifics. What had the King done to call for so drastic a remedy?

JEFFERSON referred to the facts enumerated in the declaration. The king had obstructed the Administration of Justice, affected to render the military independent of the civil power, imposed taxes on us without our consent and refused his assent to laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good. There had been a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations.

The enumeration smacked too much of policy, RHODES thought. These were actions on which statesmen might differ. A tax on tea, a few troops quartered here or there, and obstruction of justice: What did such things really matter? The king might have been wiser to adopt other policies, but mistakes were not ground for grave retribution.

DENNIS agreed. Where were the crimes? he asked. His people had no stomach for regicide and they would not want him to break with the king unless there were unanswerable proof of some awful crime.

J. ADAMS said the gentleman asked for proof but closed his eyes to what all others could see. Did he expect a confession? This king had trampled on the legal rights of thousands; his ministers had brazenly admitted it, and his own words were spread on the record. On such overwhelming evidence the ordinary citizen would long since have indicted and jailed the king.

LOTT thought there was more emotion than reason in such arguments. A king was not like other men. If we called him to account for his wrongs, we risk the stability of institutions. Concern should not be for the monarch but for the monarchy. Injure the order of society and no one would gain but the radicals.

Similar sentiments were expressed by WIGGINS. The country's business was in a parlous state and it would be foolhardy to risk radical political measures. In truth he suspected that underneath the lofty language of the Declaration lay arguments of party and sect, and they must be resisted by men with a stake in the established order.

BARRY said the Congress should never have allowed itself to be pushed to this point. The king has done nothing that other kings had not done before him. The press had exaggerated—had maligned the king's character. Indeed, the press was the villain of the piece. It was rank with prejudice.

Dr. FRANKLIN expressed astonishment at what he had heard. I assert that God seeks a minimum rate of return on each of his investments (human beings). Of course, there is just as much logical basis for the contrary assertion—that God has no such rate-of-return expectation for each of us. I, however, choose to believe in the latter more purposeful cosmic structure.

At this juncture a serious

philosophical dilemma cannot be ignored, for it may be asserted that God can guarantee any moral rate of return that He desires; in fact, that if He wanted to guard against moral imperfection in mankind, He would have created perfectly moral humans. His omnipotence and omniscience make man's attempts to meet His moral expectations a travesty, a charade.

Several delegates moved to

had called for an end to his reign. HENRY said he had been "convicted by his own words."

GENERAL ST. CLAIR advised against hasty action. The evidence was not as it seemed. Time should be allowed to consider the king's arguments. There was no special significance in today's date, July 4, 1776; why rush to a decision that might be regretted later?

Several delegates moved to

table the Declaration. JEFFERSON expostulated.

RHODES offered a substitute incorporating some of the language of the original draft:

"Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. We therefore petition His Majesty, in the most humble Terms, to respect our inalienable Rights, and restore peace and commerce with his colonies."

© The New York Times.

The Ultimate Portfolio Manager

By Harry Weber

NEW YORK—Theologians and laymen forever ponder and speculate about God's motivations. His demands on mankind. His decision-making process, and sometimes, of course, His very existence. I shall not discuss the latter question; rather I shall assume that He exists. Instead, I plan to explore the question, how does God decide who shall be rewarded and who shall be punished?

But first, I must explain that whenever I shall refer to God's "analysis" or "evaluation" I will not really mean "analysis" and "evaluation." Being omniscient, God never analyzes or evaluates. He knows all at all times. Therefore, the discussion will not present a model of analysis that God uses, but a model of analysis that may simulate how God knows.

Firstly, we must establish that God has a cardinal unit of morality having negative, zero and positive values. It must be a cardinal unit of morality—allowing us to state, for example, that action A is assigned ten "morals," while action B is assigned 11 morals. Cardinality enables us to state that action B has 10 per cent more moral content than does action A.

God's Standards

Many people will surely object to such a nonrelativistic moral code. They may contend that God has different standards of behavior for different societies, so that a given practice, such as cannibalism, may rate negative ten morals in the Western world and rate zero morals in the jungles of New Guinea. The model I am intuitively constructing can accommodate the relativistic point of view through the introduction of "morality tables." Each of these tables assigns a unique moral value to a given action, depending on the society in which the action is executed.

I assert that God seeks a minimum rate of return on each of his investments (human beings). Of course, there is just as much logical basis for the contrary assertion—that God has no such rate-of-return expectation for each of us. I, however, choose to believe in the latter more purposeful cosmic structure.

At this juncture a serious

philosophical dilemma cannot be ignored, for it may be asserted that God can guarantee any moral rate of return that He desires; in fact, that if He wanted to guard against moral imperfection in mankind, He would have created perfectly moral humans. His omnipotence and omniscience make man's attempts to meet His moral expectations a travesty, a charade.

A Trilogy

The problem with which we are struggling is really the result of a trilogy of concepts: God's motivation, His omniscience and man's free will. We shall never know God's motives in creating a powerful intelligent animal possessing potential for both good and evil.

However, given that God created a morally imperfect animal on earth, there is no logical conflict or mutual exclusion between His omniscience and man's free will. The fact that God knows that I will execute action A and then plan to execute action B, and that I will then change my mind and instead perform C does not obstruct my free choice of executing this series of actions.

Thus, I assert that God is omniscient, that He endowed man with intelligence and free will, and that He measures, rewards and punishes man for the moral effects of his free will. "Hilber lived. Hilber was evil. I assume that Hilber did not meet God's expected rate of return, and that God knew that Hilber would not meet His rate-of-return expectations."

Admittedly, such an inductive argument, deriving its strength from an example—an extreme example at that—is a poor substitute for a deductive argument. Nevertheless, I shall consider it evidence that God may utilize His presence in "evaluating" the morality of man but does not utilize it in deciding how to punish or reward him.

The Analogy

Continuing the analogy between the mortal portfolio manager and the supreme portfolio manager, we assert that the mortal portfolio manager concerns, or at least should concern himself with, the co-variance of the returns of the securities in his portfolio. He may suffer securities with low

rates of return but which are negatively correlated, thus reducing the variance of his portfolio rate of return. God, however, does not measure variances and co-variances among His assets, for such analyses would be, in effect, feeble and self-defeating attempts at prognosticating individual asset returns, as well as His portfolio rate of return.

After all, He knows each man's past, present, future, and therefore lifetime rate of return. We have already asserted that He is the supreme behaviorist, deciding only on the basis of past moral performance.

His portfolio, model is much simpler than man's, and much more demanding. His function being who is unable to clear his uniquely assigned hurdle rate remains in His portfolio.

God periodically judges each man's morally responsible lifetime rate of return. At these intervals He measures each human's lifetime-to-date accumulation of morals. In addition to applying the rate of return relevant to the present judgment period, He discounts the morals generated in each past period by that period's hurdle rate.

Reward

If a given person's discounted morals flow equals or exceeds M—the universal morals endowment of all humans—that person shall be rewarded.

However, a person who has not been productive enough in accumulating morals will have a discounted morals flow less than M—resulting in a sum of zero or negative for his subsequent performance. A person's morals hurdle rate for a given time period is determined by God via "analysis" of that person's native intelligence, health, inherited wealth, innate personality, as well as of the changes in these factors over time. For example, changes in a man's wealth, health, intelligence and personality—partially due to his rewards and/or punishments for past behavior—influence the formulation of the hurdle rate for the judgment period.

In conclusion, I cannot claim that this analysis even if correct has any practical utility, for no man knows the moral return God expects of him, nor the immensely complex, morality table God uses to judge his actions. I can, however, conclude with great confidence that all believers in God should be risk-averse and assume that God has high rates-of-return expectations of them. Such assumptions will tend to encourage them to greater, rather than otherwise, productivity.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Harry Weber, a financial analyst with the Ford Motor Company, wrote this article for The Journal of Finance, published by the American Finance Association, from which this was excerpted by The New York Times.

Magic Word In Soviet Rhetoric

By William Safire

MOSCOW—The central fact of the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit is that the two leaders tried and failed to establish a momentum that was intended to make it impossible for their successors to change the direction of their policies.

The magic word in all Communist rhetoric these days is "irreversible." The joint communiqué speaks redundantly of "the imperative necessity of making the process of improving U.S.-Soviet relations irreversible." Each head of state, the communiqué says, is the only way to influence the man who will come after them.

To this handwoven effect of peacekeeping, "personal relationships" are trivial, Nixon's protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. More to the point is the creation of what the President calls "a positive stake in peace"—a web of mutually profitable enterprises that a renewal of tensions would jeopardize. In relentlessly weaving that web, the President aims to protect his successor from the need to ponder to the isolationist impulses that periodically afflict the American people.

Leonid Brezhnev also seeks to reach into the future, past the present Politburo, whose members now average 65 years of age. If he were to leave the stage suddenly, his place would probably be taken by Andrei Kirilenko, a capable manager who has followed Brezhnev up the ladder but is hardly a generator of momentum. The General Secretary hopes, instead, to outlast his contemporaries and to deliver the reins to a man at least 15 years younger, one accustomed to the achievement of Communist goals by subtle and patient means.

That is why this was a summit concerned mainly with summits to come. Having a summit merely to have a summit seems an odd notion, unless the purpose of both is to take into account—in this case, to make unbreakable the habit of meeting and meshing.

A Gamble

Does this "regularization of normalizations," as one organization-happy explicator put it, make unstopable the future of détente? Or is there a public opinion questionnaire that this summit forms be used only for dramatic undertakings?

A summit is expected to be a momentum event, not a regular gathering at the crest of a Crimean foothill. This summit, like the first, was a gamble. Nixon did not win on arms control; wisely he refrained from making an agreement in which American security would have suffered. The Soviet side, as an atmosphere, in which long-term policy can best be conducted, Americans see détente as a policy, and the best hope of the avoidance of war. Four eyes are looking at each other, but only two eyes meet.

Only a month ago, when the President was washing his hands of responsibility for "transforming" other societies with which we must deal, the chief Soviet theorist, Mikhail Suslov was boasting of the strategic gains of the public forum that was destined by history to play a revolutionary role in transforming society on the basis of progress and socialism.

The other day in Moscow, while the President was eloquently paying tribute to the millions who died at Nazi hands, I walked through the city in which my grandfather was born.

A Greek youth who spoke some self-taught English sat next to me on a bench and, with considerable courage, asked me the question that was most on his mind.

"Will the visit of the Americans make things better for us here someday?"

Granted that an American essayist would never be waving alone through Moscow without his flashlight, but as we work for progress, in contrast, the Soviet talk of détente and resist compromise on the matter of arms control, talk of friendship in preparation of peace and happiness, and the American television reports of dissent in the U.S.S.R.

Anything that a Soviet propagandist would say is reversible. On our side, Nixon's motive of peace cannot find his successor to the White House who cannot find his successor to the White House who cannot find his successor to the White House.

On Independence Day, we would do well to remember that the only lasting "irreversible" in this world is the unbreakable but inexorable demand for more human freedom.

© The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Co-Editors: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Chairman: John H. Whitely

Publisher: Robert T. McDonald

Managing Editor: George W. Baker

Editor: Murray M. Weiss

By: Robert A. Johnson, William Bradford Huie

International Herald Tribune, 125 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036

U.S. Post Office, New York, N.Y. Post Office, New York, N.Y.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes in New York, N.Y., to International Herald Tribune, 125 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Eurocurrency
Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Starling
3 M.	12.14	6.00	6.00	10.11
6 M.	12.14	6.00	6.00	10.11
9 M.	12.14	6.00	6.00	10.11
12 M.	12.14	6.00	6.00	10.11

Euro is Worth...

July 4, 1974

	As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro is today worth:
1 Euro	2.0000
100 Francs	2.0000
1000 Lira	2.0000
1000000 Lira	2.0000

Currency Rates

July 4, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. L.	Gld.	BP com. Swiss F. Can. R.
Amsterdam	2.630	6.528	104.19	53.124	4.9175	6.3880
Brussels	35.033	90.975	14.84	7.8003	14.535	22.975
Frankfurt	6.864				98.00	85.89
London	1.3375					116.88
Milan	646.75	1642.65	6.0820	11.3023	15.075	20.675
Paris	646.75	1642.65	12.327	134.65	243.50	216.74
Stockholm	1.41	11.4923	113.00		7.4173	16.2360
Zurich	2.0165	7.115	116.94	61.713	4.4612	12.252

The following are dollar values only: Danish kroner: 6.8456; Australian dollar: 1.4741; Israeli sheqel: 3.4833; New Zealand dollar: 1.5350; Yen: 360.87; Hong Kong dollar: 7.8063; Singapore dollar: 1.3503; Thai baht: 50.0000; Indian rupee: 47.5481; Pakistani rupee: 14.9360; Sri Lankan rupee: 15.3571; Malayan dollar: 2.3600; Indonesian rupiah: 1,600.0000; Philippine peso: 48.0000; Bangladeshi taka: 47.5481; Nepalese rupee: 15.3571; Burmese kyat: 125.0000; Cambodian riel: 400.0000; Vietnamese dong: 200.0000; South African rand: 1.4741; Rhodesian dollar: 2.3600; Botswana pula: 0.8063; Lesotho loti: 0.8063; Swaziland lilangeni: 0.8063; Mozambique metical: 200.0000; Zambian kwacha: 2.3600; Malawi kwacha: 0.8063; Sierra Leone leone: 0.8063; Liberia dollar: 0.8063; Ivory Coast franc: 200.0000; Senegal franc: 200.0000; Guinea franc: 200.0000; Sierra Leone leone: 0.8063; Liberia dollar: 0.8063; Ivory Coast franc: 200.0000; Senegal franc: 200.0000; Guinea franc: 200.0000.

The new currency



Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

European Gold Markets

July 4, 1974

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	132.50	129.00	-7
Zurich	134.50	132.00	-4
Paris 12.5 kilos	130.65	125.75	-10
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

FCE Quotations

July 5, 1974

	1974	1973
100 U.S. dollars	1.9365	1.9365
100 U.S. dollars	1.9365	1.9365
100 U.S. dollars	1.9365	1.9365

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

German Licenses Lost

July 4 (Reuters)

More than 200,000 West Germans had their driving licenses revoked for driving offenses last year—in 95 per cent of cases because of drunken driving, the federal motor vehicle office here said.

International Stock Indexes

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

London

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Frankfurt

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Paris

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Brussels

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Milan

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Zurich

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

London Commodities

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Paris Commodities

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

London Metal Markets

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Zurich

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Frankfurt

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Paris

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Brussels

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Milan

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Zurich

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Frankfurt

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Paris

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Brussels

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Milan

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00

Zurich

Closing prices on July 4, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.00
3000 Alcan	10.14	10.		

Key Rates Decline in Germany

Bundesbank Acts to Increase Liquidity

SPRINT, July 4.—Interest rates in the money market here fell to 9.3 per cent. for funds today from 10 to 10.5 per cent. following the Bundesbank's move to loosen restrictions on and to increase the money

supply. The decline in interest rates commercial banks acted on the Bundesbank's decision to lower the official interest rate.

The move was a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

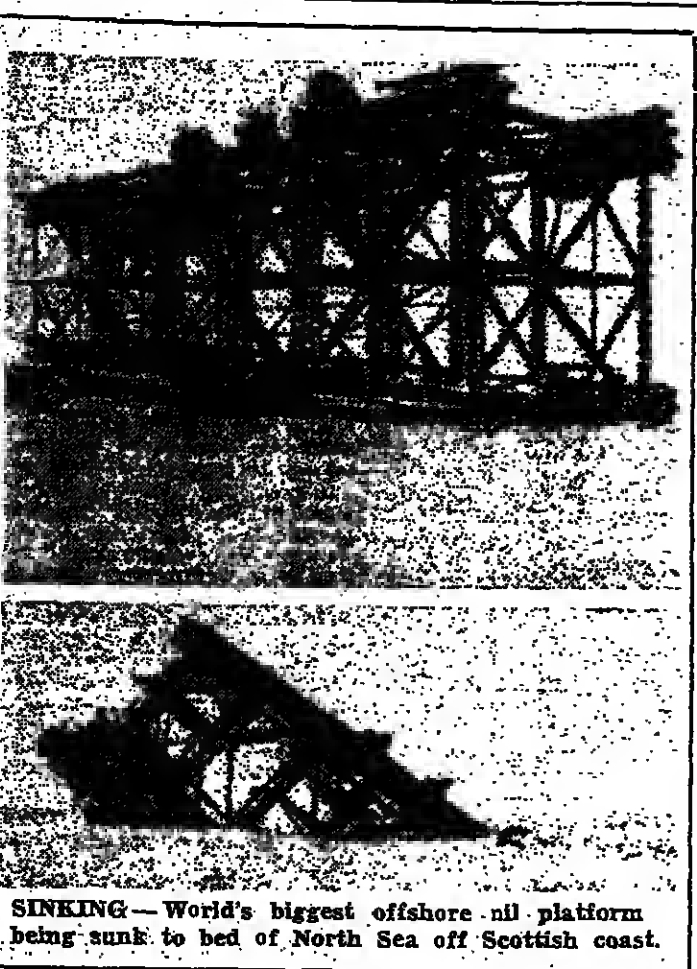
The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.

The move will be followed by a parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy.



SINKING—World's biggest offshore oil platform being sunk to bed of North Sea off Scottish coast.

Soviet Railroad Work Starts

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has begun construction of an ambitious 2,000-mile-long railroad in Siberia to provide access to some of the

rich natural resources of potential interest to the West.

The East Siberian rail link, known as the Baikal-Amur mainline, will be one of the priority projects of a new 15-year economic program that is to be promulgated next year and will run from 1976 to 1990.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

12-Nation Energy Panel Seen Making Headway

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 4 (NYT)—The major industrial powers have achieved certain modest progress in concerting their energy-supply policies to try to establish more stable arrangements with oil-producing countries.

Under the impetus of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, an Energy Coordinating Group of 12 nations was set up last February. But ECO looked like just more alphabet soup for the international bureaucracy.

France's refusal to join in its work seemed to stall the card against any useful contribution. Surprisingly, the plodding of high civil servants in technical back-room discussions has yielded some positive results. The new French government under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is already considering ways of moving off the sidelines.

Based in Brussels and presided over by a distinguished Belgian Foreign Ministry officer, Viscount Etienne Davignon, the energy group has come up with ideas for sharing oil supplies, has done groundwork for reinforcing cooperation in the supply and enrichment of uranium and has studied the prickly topic of the role of multinational oil companies.

The ECO's work has been in parallel with that done by the high-level energy committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in which the French take full part.

"Everyone has been working discreetly in back rooms—so discreetly that the general public probably doesn't know the importance of what's been accomplished in such a relatively short time," says Chris Petrow, minister for economic and commercial affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The United States has proposed a plan for oil-sharing with Western Europe and Japan, and the ECO has been examining it in some detail. The group has power to make recommendations, but only the political authorities of the member countries could put any plan of such magnitude into operation.

Washington sets two conditions for sharing U.S. oil—that there be prescribed levels of oil stockpiling and also a program of cutting back on consumption. Enforcement would be through an international control agency.

Each consumer country would agree to limit consumption to specific levels during an emergency and to make its total supplies available to all on a pro-rata basis.

But there would be allowance for countries that had developed new oil supplies outside their borders.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal-Amur line is a large copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udokan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative, east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the Trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the Trans-Siberian.

The Baikal-Amur line will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the Trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

borders. They could hold less oil in their emergency stockpiles.

The idea is to show the major members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that the consuming countries cannot be held political hostages as they were in the Middle East war last October.

Final political agreements are still some way off, but U.S. officials have been heartened by what they see as the beginning of reviving international cooperation after the disputes that were tearing the Atlantic community apart six months ago.

Most nations are now more concerned with the balance-of-payments implications of the fourfold increase in oil prices than with the question of supplies, which are expected to be more than ample this year.

With an apparent surplus of oil already existing some downward pressure on prices. However, Erastus Corning, a London-based petroleum consultant, believes the producer countries will show more willingness to enter into long-term price and supply arrangements than they have in the past.



Erastus Corning

Sir Robert Clark

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Two American World Airways has named Erastus Corning managing director for France. He had held a similar position with Pan Am in the Soviet Union.

Sir Robert Chichester Clark has joined Berndtson International as a partner in their London office. Sir Robert was a conservative member of the British Parliament until 1974.

Daewoo Securities Co. has appointed Takahiro Yamauchi, president, to the post of chairman following the death of Yukio Abe. Iwan Kikuchi, vice-president, has been named president.

A. Wetherell has resigned as a managing director of Julius Baer International Ltd., but will retain his seat on the board. He has become a director of Androsens 'London' Ltd., a unit of Androsens Bank, Oslo.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mannesmann Gets Soviet Order

Mannesmann, the West German machinery firm, has initiated an agreement to deliver 800,000 tons of large-diameter pipe to the Soviet Union. Chairman Egon Overbeck, did not disclose the price. However, two previous purchases of some 1.2 million tons each, were paid for with Soviet gas. Sources say the same method of payment is likely for the new contract. Overall, Mannesmann's 1974 results will probably top last year's, says Mr. Overbeck. Sales to third parties rose 25 per cent in the first five months of this year with exports gaining 64 per cent. The share of exports in the sales of the Mannesmann companies in West Germany rose to 48 from 38 per cent. Sales abroad now amount to 56 per cent of worldwide turnover.

U.S. Sales of Auto Imports Slump

Sales of imported autos in the United States fell sharply in June and in the first half of 1974. Sales of Volkswagen, the leading import, fell 45.5 per cent to 23,803 units in June from the year-earlier month while the six-month total showed a 33 percent decline. Toyota sales dropped 21.8 per cent in June and 26 per cent for the half while Nissan slumped 46.5 per cent in June and 29 per cent for the first six months. General Motors' Opel, imported from West Germany, had the highest percentage drop—39.9 per cent in June and 36 per cent for the first half. British Leyland sales fell 29.3 per cent in June and 34 per cent for the half year. The only gain among the leading imports was by Peugeot, a low-

volume seller, which had a 115.4 per cent gain to 708 units in June and an 80 per cent rise for the first six months to 3,336 units.

BMW Makes First-Half Profit

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) made a profit in the first half of this year despite difficult conditions and falling sales due to the slump in the West German motor industry, reports executive board chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim. However, full 1974 results will be sharply lower than last year due to enormous cost increases of which only part could be passed on to customers in two price rises totaling 9 per cent this year, he adds. Turnover in the first half fell 6.4 per cent to 1.33 billion deutsche marks after an 18 per cent rise in the 1973 first half. New BMW domestic car registrations in the first five months of 1974 fell around 21 per cent to 36,800 units. Exports in the first six months rose 9.5 per cent over the same 1973 period.

Bayer Results 'Surprisingly Good'

Bayer has achieved a "surprisingly good" result in the first half of 1974, principally because of continued export demand, according to executive board chairman Herbert Gruenewald. Outlook for the rest of the year is less optimistic because of the slack in the West German economy and a possible change in the export climate, he told the chemical company's shareholders' meeting. A world economic downturn expected to be felt later this year will mean sharper competition for Bayer, especially from Japan and the United States, he warned.

Rates Soar For Dollars, Gold Plunges

Herstatt Demise Tied To Markets' Moves

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ).—Short-term Eurodollar interest rates soared to new peaks today, contributing to an abrupt decline in gold and commodity prices as well as international bond and stock prices.

At Midday in London, three-month interbank Eurodollar loans were offered at a record 16.19 per cent, up from 13.88 per cent yesterday while six-month loans rose to 14.06 from 13.75 per cent.

Continuing anxiety caused by the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt was partly responsible for both pushing interest rates higher and depressing market prices, dealers and brokers said.

One particular victim of the Herstatt affair was gold. According to a well placed Swiss bullion dealer, Herstatt had been speculating in gold as well as forward foreign exchange. He said that other institutions were obliged to sell gold on the cash market instead of being able to deliver gold to Herstatt at previously contracted prices.

Drops in \$129

Gold fell to \$129 per ounce at the London afternoon fixing from \$132.50 in the morning and \$136.00 yesterday afternoon. The \$7.50 per ounce drop brought the price to the lowest fixing level since Jan. 18. But later the price recovered to an average of \$131 on the hope that forced sales had been completed.

Following an abrupt decline yesterday, copper prices declined more moderately today. Nevertheless, the price of copper cathodes and wire bars were again at new lows for the year. As with gold, the decline in base metals prices was partly attributed to high interest rates.

Although sales volume was low, Eurobond prices fell to four-year lows with the Eurodollar index for long-term straight Euro-dollar bonds falling 0.74 to 84.16, its lowest level since July 1970.

Stock prices throughout Europe declined and in Amsterdam, Paris and Brussels the Bourse indices hit new lows for the year.

The one beneficiary of such short-term interest rates was the dollar, which rose against all major European currencies in quiet trading.

Markets Closed

All markets were closed Thursday in the United States for Independence Day.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices		Convertible Bonds	
Dollar Bonds		Addressed 4-4-74	
7 1/2-87	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-88	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-89	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-90	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-91	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-92	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-93	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-94	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-95	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-96	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-97	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-98	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-99	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-00	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-01	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-02	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-03	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-04	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-05	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-06	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-07	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-08	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-09	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-10	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-11	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-12	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-13	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-14	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-15	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-16	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-17	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-18	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-19	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-20	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-21	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-22	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-23	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-24	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-25	71	100-100	50
7 1/2-26	71	100-100	50

-By Will Weng

U F		C F	
ALGARVE.....	11 41 Cloudy	ALGERIA.....	20 54 Cloudy
AUSTRIA.....	14 57 Rain	AMAN.....	21 82 Cloudy
BARCELONA.....	20 64 Unsettling	MONTREAL.....	20 70 Cloudy
ATHENS.....	29 64 Clear	BARCELONA.....	20 70 Cloudy
BERLIN.....	28 83 Cloud	BUSINESS.....	16 61 Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	22 73 Clear	NEW YORK.....	20 87 Hazy
BELMONT.....	28 73 Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	21 87 Clear
BRUSSELS.....	18 59 Overcast	OSLO.....	15 59 Showers
BUCAPES.....	20 68 Cloudy	PARIS.....	13 64 Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	20 68 Cloudy	PERCEC.....	17 63 Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	23 73 Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	17 63 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	— Unsettling	RUSSIA.....	72 73 Cloudy
CRAIOLA DEL SOL.....	11 57 Cloudy	SOPIA.....	19 66 Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	11 81 Rain	STOCKHOLM.....	19 66 Cloudy
FINLAND.....	14 81 Cloudy	SWEDEN.....	19 66 Unsettling
FLORANCE.....	15 63 Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	23 84 Cloudy
GENOVA.....	16 61 Cloudy	TUNIS.....	19 84 Clear
GENVA.....	11 64 Clear	VIENNA.....	19 69 Showers
HELSINKI.....	19 64 Cloudy	WARSAW.....	14 87 Showers
HONG KONG.....	20 64 Unsettling	WASHINGTON.....	20 90 Sunny
LA PALMA.....	19 66 Cloudy	ZAGREB.....	19 66 Cloudy
LISBON.....	24 74 Cloudy		
LONDON.....	20 64 Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES.....	19 67 Cloudy		

U F: 1700 GALT. readings. U. S. Coast
 C F: 1200 GALT. readings. U. S. Coast

July 4, 1974

[illegible]

22



WOMEN OF MESSINA

VITTORINI OMNIBUS

*In Sicily, The Twilight of the Elephant,
La Garibaldina*

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

LASTING literature often crops up in the form of pamphlets, "fertilizing the strengths of pass masters and adding little new straws." The divine spark has been blown with the wind of change, and with no wind to portage or even protect turned into nonfiction fiction, meaning most of the shallow modern novels. D.H. Lawrence could transport the fantasies of Nottingham to a story infused with Indian ritual from the American Southwest, where for a few years he lived; Franz Kafka envisioned a continent of the absurd in "America," which he created by instant bureaucracy. The modernists, with their strange power-magic to turn universal meaning for readers on both shores, transcending geography and the years.

Silvio Vittorini, whose final novel, "Women of Messina" appeared in English for the first time, ranks with the leading Italian storytellers who could create the world in a village. The list is a fairly long one, especially about the Fascist era: Ignazio Silone's "Bread and Wine" is a classic, and "Christ Stopped at Eboli" quickly came to mind. Vittorini also sets his stories in a small frame—he was born in Sicily, son of a railway worker—but his writings go beyond that horizon. "The country," which provided the setting for his first, with a background and hears him company is called Sicily merely by accident," he wrote in an author's note, "merely because the word Sicily sounds, to me, more harmonious than Persia or Armenia." I expect that all manuscripts come out of a single bottle.

He developed a style that makes his stories particularly readable. Realism is present but two other factors contribute to his brilliance as a European novelist who deserves a wider American audience. First, the mastered English by which he writes grows in stature. The revelation by a mother to her grown son about infidelity remains one of the memorable scenes in Vittorini's beautiful novel, but much more emerges about love within a family and how it grows and sometimes grows away.

The other two novels in the omnibus are biting portraits of survivors and their effect on the beleaguered friends and communities. *My Sister Sam* (1900) features an extraordinary grandfather, a powerful "element" of a man who lives for the sake of respect provided by his powerful family—rejuvenates those around him by an extraordinary act of

Where the realist leaves off, the fabulist begins. In "Women of Messina," he creates a group of men and women groping in the ashes of postwar Italy, trying to reconstruct their lives on the site of a devastated village. A kind of commune starts up with a cross-section of idealists and prag-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ASSED	INAMUS	ONEAL
MAITE	ROBOUT	DOORN
ETIAS	EMFAM	SONAL
RELFAM	ES	UNASER
AREES	LAITS	
CRATE	PRISAGES	
NEVE	EROFIAE	
CHS	REHUS	STANES
DISMAY	ES	DOMAN
ESTIMATE	ES	CHAMIN
RE	LESS	ASRA

Herbert Mitgang is a member of
The New York Times staff.

By Alan Truscott

North and South brought home an optimistic grand-slam contract on the diagramed deal aided by an Italian bidding system. ~~than 50-50. If West had led a trump which would have been a far better choice, the declarer's prospects would have been even~~

The first five bids, as shown, followed the Super-Precision System. Benito Garzon and Giorgio Corbelli of Italy have used this system successfully in world championships. One club showed a strong hand, and the jump response of three clubs was positive, promising a 4-4-1 hand with a singleton in one of the black suits. Three diamonds were asked to specify his singleton and three hearts showed a singleton club.

Three spades was natural and a slam try—the first natural bid in the auction—but it also had a meaning. North was asked to indicate by steps the number of top honors he held in spades. This would have required even breaks in spades, clubs and diamonds and would still have failed if one defender had held exactly three spades, three clubs and a doubleton diamond.

The orthodox response was four hearts, showing A-K-Q of spades. Instead, North made an unorthodox jump to six spades, indicating that his spades were as good as they could possibly be, but that he had little of interest outside. South, should perhaps have passed this, but instead, he apparently wanted control he pushed on to seven spades.

West's opening lead of a heart away from the king was taken as a shot against a grand slam and it did not turn out well. South ruffed, cashed his million suit winners, playing for even break and was rewarded. With two tricks in the bag, he was able to make another seven by crossing trumps to make the grand slam.

After the heart lead South's chances were distinctly worse.

SOUTH (D)
4-10873
AK73
AKQ43

Neither side was a winner while the bidding.

South	West	North	East
1-1	Pass	1-1	Pass
3-0	Pass	3-0	Pass
4-1	Pass	4-1	Pass
5-2	Pass	5-2	Pass

West led the heart five.

Revie Named England's Soccer Leader

England, July 4 (UPI)—Revie, manager of the national team, today named England's soccer leader.

Revie made the announcement after a 65-minute press conference at the National Football Centre, Wembley, where he named the squad for the World Cup final.

Revie, 48, who played in the Second Division of the English soccer over a decade, named a former Leeds and Manchester United player, Alan Ramsey, as England's leader.

Revie's first task would be to fly to Munich tomorrow to watch the West Germany-Netherlands game Sunday for the title.

The FA said Revie has a five-year contract, but declined to disclose Revie's pay, but British press reports put it at £200,000 (£400,000) a year—three times more than Ramsey's pay.

Revie said his first aim as England's leader "must be to build up a 'World Cup side for 1978'."

"I would like to see a closer relationship with the schools (football) association and the FA to get back to teaching the children in schools nothing else but skill," he said.

"Watching Holland and West Germany demonstrates how important this is."

Crocker declined to comment on press speculation that Leeds demanded £200,000 compensation from the FA to release Revie.

"We are saying nothing about compensation at all," Crocker said. "We have come to terms with Leeds in every respect."

Land's Play Merits Consolation

Brian Glanville
July 4 (UPI)—We proper, one is tempted to say, that the World Cup final was a match which could not have been better. As for Saturday's match in Munich, I should be so to say it was a Polish-like and admirable that were so unlucky to lose yesterday to West Germany.

Helmut Schoen, the team manager, was seen for them. I spoke this morning at 11, an area near Munich, said Schoen, "a very final. They have in these last years. I have just against England at last October and it was the same team. I saw Poland had a very fast, especially very fast. These are the fastest I have seen in the world and Gadocha is a player class."

On Saturday, Gadocha, Lato, and Robert Gadocha, that electric pair, will be opposed by the formidable Brazilians, Zé Maria, and the blond Marinho. One hopes that the Brazilian defense will manage to behave itself better than it did in Dortmund last night against the Dutch, where memories of the notorious Battle of Borussia 1980, not to mention the Battle of Berlin of 1945, were stirred to life.

But to return to the matter of Gadocha and Lato, Gadocha, at the moment, is the player who has won the most acclaim. But when I spoke to the Polish assistant coach, Gmoch, in Frankfurt, it was Lato whose praises he was loudly singing: his speed, his fitness, and something he referred to somewhat mystically as "his physical condition." Clearly it is a case in which personal preference must decide, as between Chaplin and Buster Keaton, Duse and Bernhardt, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. What matters is that these two, superbly led by Kazimierz Deyna, in midfield, have been carrying the Polish flag to baselard after baselard. And the Polish players are warned. Though the Poles prefer to play football, they are perfectly capable of kicking when they have to, as they did last night against the Welsh in Katowice last September.

Though the third-place match tends to be the most dismal non-event of any World Cup, I rather think this may be different. For the Poles, who, like the Dutch, have not been in a World Cup since 1938, third place really would mean something. And how thoroughly they deserve it.

The Brazilians, after their exhibition at Dortmund, deserve nothing but obloquy. True, the Dutch were no angels and did more than their fair share of the fouling, but some of the Brazilian boogychucking and chopping fairly made the blood run cold.

The crucial thing is that they had enough chances presented to them in the first half to win the game. Francis Beckenbauer, the West German captain, said in Grenzwald that he thought the final would not be a "dead game." I fear that the Brazilian has been in it. It would have been very lucky indeed.

It was rather sad, at Grenzwald, to see Gunter Netzer slip morosely away after the training session. Wolfgang Overath, the man who has replaced that fallen star in the German team, seemed by contrast exuberant. It is, like Beckenbauer, his third World Cup, and he seems comparatively "in the mood," he said, "it was another kind of game, because of the heat. It was harder in Mexico, but the weather is good here. It's raining. Not that one wants a

rmans Set to Break American Record

July 4 (AP)—East German athletes established two records today in the men's throw and in the women's 100-meter freestyle swim.

Official East Berlin news agency ADN said Reinhard G. threw the hammer 251 meters in a Leipzig track field meet, bettering the old of 260-8 held by West German Walter Schmidt.

ADN said, "The hammer thrower freestyle in the East German championships in Rostock, 1971, 57.51 seconds, bettering previous world mark of 57.54, set by West German.

er at Henley
ace Old Rival
July 4 (UPI)—East German sculler, J. J. sculling champion, today won the Henley Regatta challenge for the Diamond individual title.

get to Sunday's final he defeat his Philadelphia-Ireland, Sean Drea of Ireland, in second round.

business administration at Philadelphia, Sean Noonan, opponent, Sean Noonan, failed to show up at

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Boston 43 24 .643 0
Detroit 41 26 .612 2
Baltimore 40 26 .606 3
New York 38 28 .571 5
California 35 31 .529 8
Western Division
Oakland 44 25 .638 0
Kansas City 41 28 .594 3
Chicago 39 30 .569 5
Minnesota 38 31 .554 6
Seattle 37 32 .539 7
Los Angeles 36 33 .520 8
Texas 35 34 .509 9
Pittsburgh 34 35 .494 10
Cleveland 33 36 .479 11
Milwaukee 32 37 .464 12
St. Louis 31 38 .449 13
Philadelphia 30 39 .434 14
Washington 29 40 .419 15
New York 28 41 .404 16
Baltimore 27 42 .389 17
Detroit 26 43 .374 18
Cleveland 25 44 .359 19
Pittsburgh 24 45 .344 20
Milwaukee 23 46 .329 21
St. Louis 22 47 .314 22
Washington 21 48 .300 23
Philadelphia 20 49 .285 24
New York 19 50 .270 25
Baltimore 18 51 .255 26
Detroit 17 52 .240 27
Cleveland 16 53 .225 28
Pittsburgh 15 54 .210 29
Milwaukee 14 55 .195 30
St. Louis 13 56 .180 31
Washington 12 57 .165 32
Philadelphia 11 58 .150 33
New York 10 59 .135 34
Baltimore 9 60 .120 35
Detroit 8 61 .105 36
Cleveland 7 62 .090 37
Pittsburgh 6 63 .075 38
Milwaukee 5 64 .060 39
St. Louis 4 65 .045 40
Washington 3 66 .030 41
Philadelphia 2 67 .015 42
New York 1 68 .000 43
Baltimore 0 69 .000 44
Detroit 0 70 .000 45
Cleveland 0 71 .000 46
Pittsburgh 0 72 .000 47
Milwaukee 0 73 .000 48
St. Louis 0 74 .000 49
Washington 0 75 .000 50
Philadelphia 0 76 .000 51
New York 0 77 .000 52
Baltimore 0 78 .000 53
Detroit 0 79 .000 54
Cleveland 0 80 .000 55
Pittsburgh 0 81 .000 56
Milwaukee 0 82 .000 57
St. Louis 0 83 .000 58
Washington 0 84 .000 59
Philadelphia 0 85 .000 60
New York 0 86 .000 61
Baltimore 0 87 .000 62
Detroit 0 88 .000 63
Cleveland 0 89 .000 64
Pittsburgh 0 90 .000 65
Milwaukee 0 91 .000 66
St. Louis 0 92 .000 67
Washington 0 93 .000 68
Philadelphia 0 94 .000 69
New York 0 95 .000 70
Baltimore 0 96 .000 71
Detroit 0 97 .000 72
Cleveland 0 98 .000 73
Pittsburgh 0 99 .000 74
Milwaukee 0 100 .000 75
St. Louis 0 101 .000 76
Washington 0 102 .000 77
Philadelphia 0 103 .000 78
New York 0 104 .000 79
Baltimore 0 105 .000 80
Detroit 0 106 .000 81
Cleveland 0 107 .000 82
Pittsburgh 0 108 .000 83
Milwaukee 0 109 .000 84
St. Louis 0 110 .000 85
Washington 0 111 .000 86
Philadelphia 0 112 .000 87
New York 0 113 .000 88
Baltimore 0 114 .000 89
Detroit 0 115 .000 90
Cleveland 0 116 .000 91
Pittsburgh 0 117 .000 92
Milwaukee 0 118 .000 93
St. Louis 0 119 .000 94
Washington 0 120 .000 95
Philadelphia 0 121 .000 96
New York 0 122 .000 97
Baltimore 0 123 .000 98
Detroit 0 124 .000 99
Cleveland 0 125 .000 100
Pittsburgh 0 126 .000 101
Milwaukee 0 127 .000 102
St. Louis 0 128 .000 103
Washington 0 129 .000 104
Philadelphia 0 130 .000 105
New York 0 131 .000 106
Baltimore 0 132 .000 107
Detroit 0 133 .000 108
Cleveland 0 134 .000 109
Pittsburgh 0 135 .000 110
Milwaukee 0 136 .000 111
St. Louis 0 137 .000 112
Washington 0 138 .000 113
Philadelphia 0 139 .000 114
New York 0 140 .000 115
Baltimore 0 141 .000 116
Detroit 0 142 .000 117
Cleveland 0 143 .000 118
Pittsburgh 0 144 .000 119
Milwaukee 0 145 .000 120
St. Louis 0 146 .000 121
Washington 0 147 .000 122
Philadelphia 0 148 .000 123
New York 0 149 .000 124
Baltimore 0 150 .000 125
Detroit 0 151 .000 126
Cleveland 0 152 .000 127
Pittsburgh 0 153 .000 128
Milwaukee 0 154 .000 129
St. Louis 0 155 .000 130
Washington 0 156 .000 131
Philadelphia 0 157 .000 132
New York 0 158 .000 133
Baltimore 0 159 .000 134
Detroit 0 160 .000 135
Cleveland 0 161 .000 136
Pittsburgh 0 162 .000 137
Milwaukee 0 163 .000 138
St. Louis 0 164 .000 139
Washington 0 165 .000 140
Philadelphia 0 166 .000 141
New York 0 167 .000 142
Baltimore 0 168 .000 143
Detroit 0 169 .000 144
Cleveland 0 170 .000 145
Pittsburgh 0 171 .000 146
Milwaukee 0 172 .000 147
St. Louis 0 173 .000 148
Washington 0 174 .000 149
Philadelphia 0 175 .000 150
New York 0 176 .000 151
Baltimore 0 177 .000 152
Detroit 0 178 .000 153
Cleveland 0 179 .000 154
Pittsburgh 0 180 .000 155
Milwaukee 0 181 .000 156
St. Louis 0 182 .000 157
Washington 0 183 .000 158
Philadelphia 0 184 .000 159
New York 0 185 .000 160
Baltimore 0 186 .000 161
Detroit 0 187 .000 162
Cleveland 0 188 .000 163
Pittsburgh 0 189 .000 164
Milwaukee 0 190 .000 165
St. Louis 0 191 .000 166
Washington 0 192 .000 167
Philadelphia 0 193 .000 168
New York 0 194 .000 169
Baltimore 0 195 .000 170
Detroit 0 196 .000 171
Cleveland 0 197 .000 172
Pittsburgh 0 198 .000 173
Milwaukee 0 199 .000 174
St. Louis 0 200 .000 175
Washington 0 201 .000 176
Philadelphia 0 202 .000 177
New York 0 203 .000 178
Baltimore 0 204 .000 179
Detroit 0 205 .000 180
Cleveland 0 206 .000 181
Pittsburgh 0 207 .000 182
Milwaukee 0 208 .000 183
St. Louis 0 209 .000 184
Washington 0 210 .000 185
Philadelphia 0 211 .000 186
New York 0 212 .000 187
Baltimore 0 213 .000 188
Detroit 0 214 .000 189
Cleveland 0 215 .000 190
Pittsburgh 0 216 .000 191
Milwaukee 0 217 .000 192
St. Louis 0 218 .000 193
Washington 0 219 .000 194
Philadelphia 0 220 .000 195
New York 0 221 .000 196
Baltimore 0 222 .000 197
Detroit 0 223 .000 198
Cleveland 0 224 .000 199
Pittsburgh 0 225 .000 200
Milwaukee 0 226 .000 201
St. Louis 0 227 .000 202
Washington 0 228 .000 203
Philadelphia 0 229 .000 204
New York 0 230 .000 205
Baltimore 0 231 .000 206
Detroit 0 232 .000 207
Cleveland 0 233 .000 208
Pittsburgh 0 234 .000 209
Milwaukee 0 235 .000 210
St. Louis 0 236 .000 211
Washington 0 237 .000 212
Philadelphia 0 238 .000 213
New York 0 239 .000 214
Baltimore 0 240 .000 215
Detroit 0 241 .000 216
Cleveland 0 242 .000 217
Pittsburgh 0 243 .000 218
Milwaukee 0 244 .000 219
St. Louis 0 245 .000 220
Washington 0 246 .000 221
Philadelphia 0 247 .000 222
New York 0 248 .000 223
Baltimore 0 249 .000 224
Detroit 0 250 .000 225
Cleveland 0 251 .000 226
Pittsburgh 0 252 .000 227
Milwaukee 0 253 .000 228
St. Louis 0 254 .000 229
Washington 0 255 .000 230
Philadelphia 0 256 .000 231
New York 0 257 .000 232
Baltimore 0 258 .000 233
Detroit 0 259 .000 234
Cleveland 0 260 .000 235
Pittsburgh 0 261 .000 236
Milwaukee 0 262 .000 237
St. Louis 0 263 .000 238
Washington 0 264 .000 239
Philadelphia 0 265 .000 240
New York 0 266 .000 241
Baltimore 0 267 .000 242
Detroit 0 268 .000 243
Cleveland 0 269 .000 244
Pittsburgh 0 270 .000 245
Milwaukee 0 271 .000 246
St. Louis 0 272 .000 247
Washington 0 273 .000 248
Philadelphia 0 274 .000 249
New York 0 275 .000 250
Baltimore 0 276 .000 251
Detroit 0 277 .000 252
Cleveland 0 278 .000 253
Pittsburgh 0 279 .000 254
Milwaukee 0 280 .000 255
St. Louis 0 281 .000 256
Washington 0 282 .000 257
Philadelphia 0 283 .000 258
New York 0 284 .000 259
Baltimore 0 285 .000 260
Detroit 0 286 .000 261
Cleveland 0 287 .000 262
Pittsburgh 0 288 .000 263
Milwaukee 0 289 .000 264
St. Louis 0 290 .000 265
Washington 0 291 .000 266
Philadelphia 0 292 .000 267
New York 0 293 .000 268
Baltimore 0 294 .000 269
Detroit 0 295 .000 270
Cleveland 0 296 .000 271
Pittsburgh 0 297 .000 272
Milwaukee 0 298 .000 273
St. Louis 0 299 .000 274
Washington 0 300 .000 275
Philadelphia 0 301 .000 276
New York 0 302 .000 277
Baltimore 0 303 .000 278
Detroit 0 304 .000 279
Cleveland 0 305 .000 280
Pittsburgh 0 306 .000 281
Milwaukee 0 307 .000 282
St. Louis 0 308 .000 283
Washington 0 309 .000 284
Philadelphia 0 310 .000 285
New York 0 311 .000 286
Baltimore 0 312 .000 287
Detroit 0 313 .000 288
Cleveland 0 314 .000 289
Pittsburgh 0 315 .000 290
Milwaukee 0 316 .000 291
St. Louis 0 317 .000 292
Washington 0 318 .000 293
Philadelphia 0 319 .000 294
New York 0 320 .000 295
Baltimore 0 321 .000 296
Detroit 0 322 .000 297
Cleveland 0 323 .000 298
Pittsburgh 0 324 .000 299
Milwaukee 0 325 .000 300
St. Louis 0 326 .000 301
Washington 0 327 .000 302
Philadelphia 0 328 .000 303
New York 0 329 .000 304
Baltimore 0 330 .000 305
Detroit 0 331 .000 306
Cleveland 0 332 .000 307
Pittsburgh 0 333 .000 308
Milwaukee 0 334 .000 309
St. Louis 0 335 .000 310
Washington 0 336 .000 311
Philadelphia 0 337 .000 312
New York 0 338 .000 313
Baltimore 0 339 .000 314
Detroit 0 340 .000 315
Cleveland 0 341 .000 316
Pittsburgh 0 342 .000 317
Milwaukee 0 343 .000 318
St. Louis 0 344 .000 319
Washington 0 345 .000 320
Philadelphia 0 346 .000 321
New York 0 347 .000 322
Baltimore 0 348 .000 323
Detroit 0 349 .000 324
Cleveland 0 350 .000 325
Pittsburgh 0 351 .000 326
Milwaukee 0 352 .000 327
St. Louis 0 353 .000 328
Washington 0 354 .000 329
Philadelphia 0 355 .000 330
New York 0 356 .000 331
Baltimore 0 357 .000 332
Detroit 0 358 .000 333
Cleveland 0 359 .000 334
Pittsburgh 0 360 .000 335
Milwaukee 0 361 .000 336
St. Louis 0 362 .000 337
Washington 0 363 .000 338
Philadelphia 0 364 .000 339
New York 0 365 .000 340
Baltimore 0 366 .000 341
Detroit 0 367 .000 342
Cleveland 0 368 .000 343
Pittsburgh 0 369 .000 344
Milwaukee 0 370 .000 345
St. Louis 0 371 .000 346
Washington 0 372 .000 347
Philadelphia 0 373 .000 348
New York 0 374 .000 349
Baltimore 0 375 .000 350
Detroit 0 376 .000 351
Cleveland 0 377 .000 352
Pittsburgh 0 378 .000 353
Milwaukee 0 379 .000 354
St. Louis 0 380 .000 355
Washington 0 381 .000 356
Philadelphia 0 382 .000 357
New York 0 383 .000 358
Baltimore 0 384 .000 359
Detroit 0 385 .000 360
Cleveland 0 386 .000 361
Pittsburgh 0 387 .000 362
Milwaukee 0 388 .000 363
St. Louis 0 389 .000 364
Washington 0 390 .000 365
Philadelphia 0 391 .000 366
New York 0 392 .000 367
Baltimore 0 393 .000 368
Detroit 0 394 .000 369
Cleveland 0 395 .000 370
Pittsburgh 0 396 .000 371
Milwaukee 0 397 .000 372
St. Louis 0 398 .000 373
Washington 0 399 .000 374
Philadelphia 0 400 .000 375
New York 0 401 .000 376
Baltimore 0 402 .000 377
Detroit 0 403 .000 378
Cleveland 0 404 .000 379
Pittsburgh 0 405 .000 380
Milwaukee 0 406 .000 381
St. Louis 0 407 .000 382
Washington 0 408 .000 383
Philadelphia 0 409 .000 384
New York 0 410 .000 385
Baltimore 0 411 .000 386
Detroit 0 412 .000 387
Cleveland 0 413 .000 388
Pittsburgh 0 414 .000 389
Milwaukee 0 415 .000 390
St. Louis 0 416 .000 391
Washington 0 417 .000 392
Philadelphia 0 418 .000 393
New York 0 419 .000 394
Baltimore 0 420 .000 395
Detroit 0 421 .000 396
Cleveland 0 422 .000 397
Pittsburgh 0 423 .000 398
Milwaukee 0 424 .000 399
St. Louis 0 425 .000 400
Washington 0 426 .000 401
Philadelphia 0 427 .000 402
New York 0 428 .000 403
Baltimore 0 429 .000 404
Detroit 0 430 .000 405
Cleveland 0 431 .000 406
Pittsburgh 0 432 .000 407
Milwaukee 0 433 .000 408
St. Louis 0 434 .000 409
Washington 0 435 .000 410
Philadelphia 0 436 .000 411
New York 0 437 .000 412
Baltimore 0 438 .000 413
Detroit 0 439 .000 414
Cleveland 0 440 .000 415
Pittsburgh 0 441 .000 416
Milwaukee 0 442 .000 417
St. Louis 0 443 .000 418
Washington 0 444 .000 419
Philadelphia 0 445 .000 420
New York 0 446 .000 421
Baltimore 0 447 .000 422
Detroit 0 448 .000 423
Cleveland 0 449 .000 424
Pittsburgh 0 450 .000 425
Milwaukee 0 451 .000 426
St. Louis 0 452 .000 427
Washington 0 453 .000 428
Philadelphia 0 454 .000 429
New York 0 455 .000 430
Baltimore 0 456 .000 431
Detroit 0 457 .000 432
Cleveland 0 458 .000 433
Pittsburgh 0 459 .000 434
Milwaukee 0 460 .000 435
St. Louis 0 461 .000 436
Washington 0 462 .000 437
Philadelphia 0 463 .000 438
New York 0 464 .000 439
Baltimore 0 465 .000 440
Detroit 0 466 .000 441
Cleveland 0 467 .000 442
Pittsburgh 0 468 .000 443
Milwaukee 0 469 .000 444
St. Louis 0 470 .000 445
Washington 0 471 .000 446
Philadelphia 0 472 .000 447
New York 0 473 .000 448
Baltimore 0 474 .000 449
Detroit 0 475 .000 450
Cleveland 0 476 .000 451
Pittsburgh 0 477 .000 452
Milwaukee 0 478 .000 453
St. Louis 0 479 .000 454
Washington 0 480 .000 455
Philadelphia 0 481 .000 456
New York 0 482 .000 457
Baltimore 0 483 .000 458
Detroit 0 484 .000 459
Cleveland 0 485 .000 460
Pittsburgh 0 486 .000 461
Milwaukee 0 487 .000 462
St. Louis 0 488 .000 463
Washington 0 489 .000 464
Philadelphia 0 490 .000 465
New York 0 491 .000 466
Baltimore 0 492 .000 467
Detroit 0 493 .000 468
Cleveland 0 494 .000 469
Pittsburgh 0 495 .000 470
Milwaukee 0 496 .000 471
St. Louis 0 497 .000 472
Washington 0 498 .000 473
Philadelphia 0 499 .000 474
New York 0 500 .000 475
Baltimore 0 501 .000 476
Detroit 0 502 .000 477
Cleveland 0 503 .000 478
Pittsburgh 0 504 .000 479
Milwaukee 0 505 .000 480
St. Louis 0 506 .000 481
Washington 0 507 .000 482
Philadelphia 0 508 .000 483
New York 0 509 .000 484
Baltimore 0 510 .000 485
Detroit 0 511 .000 486
Cleveland 0 512 .000 487
Pittsburgh 0 513 .000 488
Milwaukee 0 514 .000 489
St. Louis 0 515 .000 490
Washington 0 516 .000 491
Philadelphia 0 517 .000 492
New York 0 518 .000 493
Baltimore 0 519 .000 494
Detroit 0 520 .000 495
Cleveland 0 521 .000 496
Pittsburgh 0 522 .000 497
Milwaukee 0 523 .000 498
St. Louis 0 524 .000 499
Washington 0 525 .000 500
Philadelphia 0 526 .000 501
New York 0 527 .000 502
Baltimore 0 528 .000 503
Detroit 0 529 .000 504
Cleveland 0 530 .000 505
Pittsburgh 0 531 .000 506
Milwaukee 0 532 .000 507
St. Louis 0 533 .000 508
Washington 0 534 .000 509
Philadelphia 0 535 .000 510
New York 0 536 .000 511
Baltimore 0 537 .000 512
Detroit 0 538 .000 513
Cleveland 0 539 .000 514
Pittsburgh 0 540 .000 515
Milwaukee 0 541 .000 516
St. Louis 0 542 .000 517
Washington 0 543 .000 518
Philadelphia 0 544 .000 519
New York 0 545 .000 520
Baltimore 0 546 .000 521
Detroit 0 547 .000 522
Cleveland 0 548 .000 523
Pittsburgh 0 549 .000 524
Milwaukee 0 550 .000 525
St. Louis 0 551 .000 526
Washington 0 552 .000 527
Philadelphia 0 553 .000 528
New York 0 554 .000 529
Baltimore 0 555 .000 530
Detroit 0 556 .000 531
Cleveland 0 557 .000 532
Pittsburgh 0 558 .000 533
Milwaukee 0 559 .000 534
St. Louis 0 560 .000 535
Washington 0 561 .000 536
Philadelphia 0 562 .000 537
New York 0 563 .000 538
Baltimore 0 564 .000 539
Detroit 0 565 .000 540
Cleveland 0 566 .000 541
Pittsburgh 0 567 .000 542
Milwaukee 0 568 .000 543
St. Louis 0 569 .000 544
Washington 0 570 .000 545
Philadelphia 0 571 .000 546
New York 0 572 .000 547
Baltimore 0 573 .000 548
Detroit 0 574 .000 549
Cleveland 0 575 .000 550
Pittsburgh 0 576 .000 551
Milwaukee 0 577 .000 552
St. Louis 0 578 .000 553
Washington 0 579 .000 554
Philadelphia 0 580 .000 555
New York 0 581 .000 556
Baltimore 0 582 .000 557
Detroit 0 583 .000 558
Cleveland 0 584 .000 559
Pittsburgh 0 585 .000 560
Milwaukee 0 586 .000 561
St. Louis 0 587 .000 562
Washington 0 588 .000 563
Philadelphia 0 589 .000 564
New York 0 590 .000 565
Baltimore 0 591 .000 566
Detroit 0 592 .000 567
Cleveland 0 593 .000 568
Pittsburgh 0 594 .000 569
Milwaukee 0 595 .000 570
St. Louis 0 596 .000 571
Washington 0 597 .000 572
Philadelphia 0 598 .000 573
New York 0 599 .000 574
Baltimore 0 600 .000 575
Detroit 0 601 .000 576
Cleveland 0 602 .000 577
Pittsburgh 0 603 .000 578
Milwaukee 0 604 .000 579
St. Louis 0 605 .000 580
Washington 0 606 .000 581
Philadelphia 0 607 .000 582
New York 0 608 .000 583
Baltimore 0 609 .000 584
Detroit 0 610 .000 585
Cleveland 0 611 .000 586
Pittsburgh 0 612 .000 587
Milwaukee 0 613 .000 588
St. Louis 0 614 .000 589
Washington 0 615 .000 590
Philadelphia 0 616 .000 591
New York 0

